Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-87-197
Tuesday
13 October 1987

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Commission Urges Greater UN,OAS Role

PA102347 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Here is urgent news on the 2-day meeting of the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission in Guatemala, which ended tonight. The commission's representatives are urging greater OAS and UN participation in Central America. Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Luis Chea, who presided over the meeting of the special representatives of the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission, said that, taking into account the documents drafted at this meeting in addition to the work done in the Managua meeting on 17 and 18 September, the meeting was very successful.

The Guatemalan diplomats said the commission has a frame of reference and a specific work plan to create the conditions for compliance with the Esquipulas II Agreement. Chea said a three-point document was drafted. This document includes the preparation of a work plan, the issuance of regulations, and, most importantly, an appeal to the OAS to issue a resolution in its upcoming General Assembly similar to the one issued by the UN General Assembly.

The UN General Assembly issued a resolution the day before yesterday supporting the Esquipulas II peace agreement, which the Central American presidents signed on 7 August. The deputy foreign ministers asked the OAS and the United Nations to give greater power to their secretaries general to verify the region's peace agreements.

Cuba

Shevardnadze, Raul Castro Comment on Visit

FL091621 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1210 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze ended Thursday [8 October] evening his visit in Cuba. Shortly before his departure, Shevardnadze, who is also member of the CPSU Politburo, talked to domestic and foreign journalists who gathered in one of the rooms of the Jose Marti International Airport.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] I would like to take this opportunity to warmly greet the Cuban people on behalf of the Soviet people, leadership, and Comrade Gorbachev. I would also like to thank the PPC Central Committee and Comrade Fidel Castro for the warm welcome we were given here. Greetings and great successes to all of you. [end recording]

Shevardnadze was accompanied by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, who gave his impressions of the visit.

[Begin recording] [Raul Castro] This has been a good meeting characterized by the magnificent and historic relations existing between the Soviet people, party, and government and our people, party, and government. We greet the gigantic efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, especially of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and the fundamental work of the Soviet foreign minister, our friend Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, in foreign policy, aimed at achieving peace and reducing the threat of a nuclear war.

I do not have to tell you, because surely you are aware of, the tons of explosives and building of nuclear missiles this involves worldwide, per capita, per citizen of the planet. That peace policy is constantly making headway. Despite the many difficulties, reality and reason prevail. A phrase used by Leon Tolstoy comes to my mind. He said: War is against all human reason. It is a shame that at the time we are about to enter the 21st century, such a simple and just idea [word indistinct] step in some Western governments—of course— of our planet. I believe the effort being made deserves the support, not only of socialist countries—since our social regime's does not conceive war because it is preferable to use all those resources for the economic and social development of our people and other peoples who we also help modestly and [word indistinct] not only ours but of all the human beings of the planet with just a little sense have to approve and support the peaceful line of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

I have nothing else to add, I do not know if Professor Carlos Rafael [Rodriguez] wants to say something else. He has more experience than I in these matters.

[Rodriguez] I would only like to add something which we consider very important about Comrade Shevardnadze's visit. It is the fact that he has returned to Latin America. The Soviet foreign minister's presence in Latin America is a new occurence, it had not taken place up to now. This shows two things. The political maturation of our continent and the evident new conditions that begin to appear in Latin America's international relations and also a new image of the Soviet Union which has made an impression on the public opinion in the world. I believe that the result of Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay interests all Latin Americans. [end recording]

Lit by the last sun rays of Thursday 8 October, Shevardnadze boarded the Aeroflot aircraft.

Castro Inaugurates Pinar del Rio Hospital

FL091350 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro inaugurated Pinar del Rio's Abel Santamaria Clinical Surgical Hospital which cost 23 million pesos. The facility has 730 beds. Fidel called this something really new and unprecedented for a province in the interior of the country. In a speech delivered there, Fidel said many hospitals have been built in other places but few have been so complete and with such quality finishings.

The commander in chief reported that the Medical Sciences' multiple-use room and more housing units will be completed in Pinar del Rio Province in addition to water works projects and the development of new industries.

Che Guevara Commemorated in Ceremonies

Fidel Castro Honors Che

FL091938 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Fidel Castro has unveiled a bust of Commander in Chief Che Guevara which was placed at the entrance of Pinar del Rio's semiconductor and integrated circuit factory. From now on the factory will bear Che's glorious name.

During the solemn ceremony, Remberto Fernandez, director of the electronic components enterprise, underscored Che's concern over that type of industry in Cuba and its effects in the technical development we hope for. Later, a group of young workers gave Fidel the 1 millionth integral circuit. This mark was reached in honor of the heroic guerrilla fighter on the 20th anniversary of his death in Bolivia. These parts will be exported to the GDR. The Che Guevara name, which will be used by the factory from now on was requested by its workers and approved by the PCC Central Committee.

Raul Castro Honors Che

FL091925 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and FAR minister, has made the closing remarks marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the military industrial enterprise located in Manicaragua, Villa Clara, which from now on will be called Commander Ernesto Che Guevara Military Industrial Center.

[Begin Castro recording] Che founded this center as part of his work as builder of socialism. Since then, it has gone through various stages of technological and structural improvement. During the mid-sixties it went through an important restructuring process with the introduction of new equipment, mainly from the fraternal Soviet Union. The center has turned into an important enterprise which has various specialized factories and shops capable of guaranteeing the production of a variety of items that are widely used in the FAR and by the entire population in their participation in the defense of the fatherland. [end recording]

At the beginning of the ceremony, Ernesto Guevara Mars, son of the heroic guerrilla fighter, unveiled a bust of Che, sculpted by Jose de Larra, which was placed at the enterprise's entrance. [word indistinct] two vanguard workers, escorted by Pioneers, placed a floral wreath at the foot of the bust. Later, a group of outstanding workers and officers who work at the enterprise received the FAR's 30th anniversary medal and the Emilio Barcenas Award, approved by the Council of State. Other comrades received diplomas acknowledging them as founding workers. At this time, the FAR minister received a gift on behalf of the workers of the military industrial enterprise. In his closing remarks, the second secretary of the PCC Central Committee described this center as a school inasmuch as the experience of its production results and its workers' discipline were applied to other [word indistinct] military enterprises.

[Begin Castro recording] Today, as we mark a quarter of a century since the founding of the enterprise—that has changed the living conditions of the area—I congratulate you for the successes in production and the magnificent team of workers which is capable of feats such as the one the enterprise's director just told us about, that the workers contributed over 250,000 voluntary hours in approximately 1 year. [applause] In just acknowledgment of he who thought about and founded this enterprise, the leadership of the revolution, in honor of his creative work, agreed to name it Commander Ernesto Che Guevara Military Industrial Enterprise. [applause] The first factory of the complex, which was equipped with machinery from the sister CSSR, will continue bearing the heroic name of (Julius Fucik), exemplary combatant from that country, as symbol of our fraternal friendship and just homage to his memory. [end recording]

Llompart in Mexico for Financial Talks

FL101211 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, is in Mexico. He will hold talks with Miguel Mancera, director of Mexico's Central Bank. The Cuban and Mexican officials will exchange views on financial and banking relations between the two countries.

Official To Attend Meeting in Thailand

FL092335 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] A delegation headed by Severo Aguirre, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has departed for Thailand to participate in the 78th Interparliamentary Conference that will meet from 12-17 October.

The meeting agenda includes discussion of the contribution made by parliaments to social development and human rights. They will also study the principles related to improving the international situation of refugees and implementing the declaration on the colonized peoples right to independence.

Cooperation Agreements With Guyana Assessed

FL101224 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Cuban and Guyanese delegations are analyzing in Georgetown the progress of several cooperation programs signed at the beginning of the year. Experts are assessing the fulfillment of bilateral agreements on economic and industrial cooperation, exchange and trade in science, education, culture, and sports. The trade volume between Guyana and Cuba doubled this year compared to 1986.

Justice Minister on New Sanctions for Crimes

FL100149 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Interview with Justice Minister Juan Escalona by Pedro Gonzalez Nunez;no date or place given; recorded]

[Text] Respect for the law is an ethical principle for all societies. The respect and support of each revoltionary for socialist law is fundamental in constructing the new society. The following interview is with Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona. He will discuss the nonstandard process [el proceso de destipificacion] or pardoning [despenalizacion], as it is also called, which is being carried out in our country.

[Begin Escalona recording] We are going to extract from the penal code a number of conducts which previously were called infringements in Cuba because they are crimes that present a minimal amount of danger to society and, in addition, are committed infrequently.

On the other hand, it is true that we are going to reduce some sanctions for crimes that we feel have penalties that are very high. The minimum penalty in these cases is too high. At the same time, in revising the code, we will increase sanctions for certain crimes, such as crimes against the economy, embezzlement, or illegal appropriation of state resources, and so forth. However, when that crime of embezzlement or appropriation is an intentional act, the penalties will be higher and we will be relentless with these sanctions.

As the commander was saying, this is a just way of differentiating the treatment given to citizens. Here the honest, decent, revolutionary citizen has nothing to fear. He will not be lacking the protection he needs. The (?police), the Interior Ministry have worked very hard on improving police qualifications and professionalism, but if we have to devote a policeman to each pair of shoes that is stolen, then we will have to have an army of I don't know how many police. I don't know how large that police force would have to be. I think that one must begin to protect himself. That is evident.

I think that we are beginning a new process. We are not being unrealistic. It will not be an easy process but the population has to understand it. After 30 years of revolution, even our international friends who have to take a test abroad on our code are surprised by the harshness of it, the harshness of our sanctions, and they ask us why, if the revolution is consolidated, if the people are happy in this country, why we need a code such as this.

I think we defend our own international [word indistinct] through this policy we are trying to initiate. Our population has to understand and be assured that pardoning does not imply weakness or a light hand but instead it is a method of differentiation and criminals should not deceive themselves because the hand of the revolution will fall on them harder than before [end recording].

UJC-FAR Meeting Planned for 15-17 October

FL100227 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The first meeting of leaders and members of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], who are in the FAR, will be held from 15-17 October. More than 500 delegates will participate in this meeting to analyze the defense work of the youth. We bring you an interview by Dalia Reyes with Major (Oscar Armada Valdes), chief of the UJC Section of the FAR Central Political Directorate.

[Begin recording] [Reyes, in progress] ...will be debated in this meeting.

[(Armada Valdes)] No, we think that the fundamental goal of this meeting is to analyze, from the youth organization's point of view, how our community-based organizations and UJC members have been able to mobilize the combatants in response to the statements made by the FAR minister on 5 March 1986 [as heard] and on 26 February and 21 April 1987. We also want to continue strengthening the work of the community-based organizations and the UJC members in the FAR in order to achieve and improve the training, combative disposition, and military discipline of the troops.

[Reyes] What do you think makes this meeting important?

[(Armanda Valdes)] Well, above all we think that this group of leaders and UJC members will agree, above all, on a series of alternatives, possible solutions to the problems, situations, the most pressing difficulties of the FAR. The youths may provide possible alternatives for solving these problems, and, in addition, we will reflect, in every sense, on our style of work and organization. [end recording]

Assistance Given Haitian Boats in Distress

FL101153 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Interior Ministry naval vessels have assisted in the Puerto Calesa area a boat in distress carrying 156 Haitians. The incident occurred Thursday [8 October] morning. It was reported that 28 women and 9 young children were among the passengers traveling on the ("Verite-95"). Those rescued are receiving the medical and humanitarian services provided in such cases as well as the necessary assistance to continue their trip. The Interior Ministry revealed that this is the second Haitian boat that has been helped in Guantanamo Province in less than 24 hours.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Barbados

Sandiford Meets Chinese Vice Foreign Minister

FL100049 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, October 8, CANA—Barbados Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford says he welcomes Chinese technical assistance for employment generating projects, particularly cottage industries and those involving straw works, a government statement here said.

Sandiford's comments were made to a visiting six-member Chinese team headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhu Qizhen.

Today's talks centered on the on-going technical cooperation programme between the two countries. The areas include agriculture, trade, industry, education, and sports, particularly the construction of a proposed indoor gymnasium.

The Chinese vice-minister said his country was interested in help from Barbados to develop its tourist industry. He invited the Barbados leader to visit China at a mutually convenient time.

Sandiford said he was looking forward to China's support for Barbadian Dame Nita Barrows candidacy, for the presidency of the 1988, 43rd United Nations General Assembly. He said if Dame Nita were elected to such a prestigious position within the United Nations, it would bring great honour and credit not only to Barbados and other Third World countries but also to all women around the world.

Haiti

More Candidacies Filed With Electoral Offices

Filings of 6,7 October

FL091725 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] press office advises, in a press release, that candidacies were filed in Haiti's principal Departmental Electoral Offices [BED] on Tuesday and Wednesday, 6 and 7 October, 1987.

On Tuesday, 6 October 1987, Dr Clemard Joseph Charles filed his candidacy for president of the Republic with the BED for the Department of the West.

Dr (Faby Belaire) filed his candidacy for deputy for the electoral district of Port-Salut with the BED for the Department of the South.

Mr Reynold Georges filed his candidacy for senator for the Department of the Center with the BED for the Department of the Center, in the central plateau.

Several candidates for senator and deputy appeared before the BED's for the Department of the North and the Department of the Northwest to request a data form.

On Wednesday, 7 October, the BED for the Department of the West received Reginald Riboul and (Jean Reynold Jean-Pierre). Both these men are candidates for deputy for the 2d electoral district of Port-au-Prince.

Charlot Leosthene filed his candidacy for deputy for the electoral district of Ouanaminthe with the BED for the Department of the Northeast, in Fort Liberte.

Candidates for deputy received information regarding the filing of candidacies from the BED for the Department of the South.

The CEP takes this opportunity to remind all candidates to all elected offices that it declines any responsibility for incomplete dossiers. The CEP's press office also informs candidates for the Administrative Councils for the Communal Section and candidates for magistrate in the municipal elections for the commune of Port-au-Prince that the BED for Port-au-Prince is receiving candidacies as of today, Thursday, 8 October 1987, at 11 Chemin des Dalles.

Filings of 8 October

FL091647 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] The Provisional Electoral Council's press office advises that the following candidacies were filed on Thursday, 8 October 1987, in the major BED's of Haiti:

With the BED for the Department of the West: Dr (Le Sage Chery), independent candidate for president of the Republic; lawyer Francois Magloire, candidate for president of the Republic for the Party of Haitian Patriots [Parti des Patriotes Haitiens—PPH]; Mr Gregoire Eugene, Haitian Social Christian Party candidate for president of the Republic; Mr Hector Estime, independent candidate for president of the Republic; and Mr (Jean M. Julme), independent candidate for President of the Republic.

With the BED for the Department of the Northeast: Mr (Giraud Renaud Jean-Francois), candidate for the first electoral district of Trou-du-Nord.

Several candidates for magistrate appeared before the Communal Electoral Offices in Les Cayes and Port-au-Prince, and in the Department of the Northwest—in Chansolme and Bassin Bleu—despite the fact that all candidates were required to study the electoral law in order to fully inform themselves as to the conditions they must meet in order to be candidates. [sentence as heard]

Justice Ministry on Human Rights Violations

FL091720 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] We have a note—a circular—from the Justice Ministry to all representatives of the Department of the Public Prosecutor to all Haitian civil courts.

The Justice Ministry, which has received many complaints regarding respect for human rights in Haiti from national and international organizations, reminds all representatives of the Department of the Public Prosecutor that human rights issues particularly concern every magistrate in Haiti, because of the very mission of the judiciary.

The Justice Ministry says that the preamble and Articles 24-27 of the Constitution of 29 March 1987 confirms that the legislative texts and the rules and regulations in force authorize us to seek out, prosecute, and bring to trial the authors or accomplices of felonies or misdemeanors infringing upon the human rights of the citizenry. Applicable provisions can be found principally in the dispositions of Articles 85 and 91 of the Penal Code, Articles 289-293 of the Penal Code, and Articles 450-452 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Justice Ministry also reminds the representatives of the Department of the Public Prosecutor that any complaint from victims or their families, or anything brought to their attention through public hue and cry in connection with the Code of Criminal Procedure should lead to investigation, research, and follow up in application of Article 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Justice Ministry asks all representatives of the Department of the Public Prosecutor to send to the Justice Ministry as soon as possible a report listing all complaints regarding human rights violations and infringements of individual freedoms brought before them in their areas.

The report should contain the identity of the victims; the date, place, and circumstances of the violations, with details, especially about blows or wounds leading to death; arrests or arbitrary imprisonment; and disappearances of victims—the investigations conducted, the results of those investigations, and the status of the proceedings.

The circular is signed by Justice Minister Francois St Fleur.

Jamaica

Errol Anderson on Plan To Shoot Down Planes

FL100043 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 9, CANA—The Jamaican national security minister, Errol Anderson, was quoted on Friday as saying that the army was working on the specification for the type of weapons it will use to shoot down aircraft flying illegally in the island's airspace.

The prime minister, Edward Seaga, said on Wednesday that the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) would be equipped with mobile radar units to detect low-flying planes over the island. Those who disobey warnings to land will be shot down with ground-to-air missiles, Seaga said.

His warning was clearly aimed at mainly American pilots of small aircraft who land on illegal airstrips and quiet country roads to collect marijuana.

The [Daily] Gleaner newspaper quoted Anderson as saying there was a wide variety of available weapons that the military had to determine the firepower required for an effective job. A team of Israelis was expected here soon to discuss the matter, he said.

Anderson said that Jamaica could possibly acquire the rear equipment through international tender.

On the missiles, the prime minister had outlined policy, with technical details still under construction.

Jamaica defence chief of staff, Major General Robert Neish, has been unavailable for comment on the issue since Seaga's announcement.

The United States was seen as the most likely source of the kind of light weight, probably shoulder-packed missiles that Jamaica would need, local analysts say. But they stress that delivery would probably be a delicate and complicated issue for Washington, even though the Reagan administration has pressed Jamaica to crack down on its marijuana trade. They would more than likely be used against Americans.

U.S. Embassy officials declined to say whether the subject had been broached. We do not comment on diplomatic requests, said embassy spokesman Don Beesom.

Britain, whose Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher paid a keen interest in Jamaica's drug eradication programmes during her quick visit to the island in July, was seen as another likely source of the weapons. However, diplomats in Kingston said that London has not been asked.

Another possibility mentioned is Jamaica procuring the weapon through a middle man such as Israel and the idea has been given currency by the announcement that Israelis were to come here. Israeli diplomats were unavailable Friday for comment.

The decision on missiles is part of a move against rising crime here.

Soviet Envoy on Salinas de Gortari, Trade

FL100322 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1951 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Chilpancingo, Mexico, 7 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Commercial, cultural and economic exchange between Mexico and the Soviet Union could increase if PRI candidate Carlos Salinas de Gortari is elected president of the Republic.

Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev said this in Chilpancingo where he conveyed the Soviet Union's greetings and respect for the PRI's selection of Salinas de Gortari as their presidential candidate for the 1988-94 term.

The ambassador said that, currently, the two countries are negotiating production projects in the steel and chemical industries. These projects could become definite within the next 3 or 4 years. In reference to increased trade relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union, Sergeyev said that there are several plans for the industrial sector, especially in developing the steel and chemical industries. These projects are under discussion.

Sergeyev and state authorities were in Chilpancingo, Guerrero to inaugurate Soviet culture week. The event includes craft exhibits and Soviet films, and is being held to mark the 70th anniversary of the Soviet revolution.

In reference to world disarmament, the Soviet ambassador said that for the first time, there has been a positive response from the U.S. Government accepting the proposal to eliminate short- and medium-range missiles.

The diplomat praised the solidarity of the Mexican people with the Soviet revolution through the 70 years since it began.

Salinas Urges Better Response to Demands

PA092307 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television 1955 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Claudio Guzman report]

[Text] PRI presidential candidate Carlos Salinas de Gortari this morning called for the drafting of new work plans that will permit the government to more efficiently and rapidly meet popular demands. The presidential hopeful spoke at a rally of members of the National Confederation of Popular Organizations in front of the Monument to the Revolution. Salinas de Gortari also said the Mexicans' political participation must be increased:

[Begin recording] We must develop new, more effective work plans to deal with popular demands in a just and timely manner. We must renew our efforts to increase the political participation of all Mexicans and to achieve social justice—a fundamental goal of the revolution that gave us the great national project that now unites us—public security, and efficient basic services such as drinking water, housing, and, above all, a decent environment for our children. [end recording]

Salinas de Gortari also said that listening and reaching agreement are the foundations of his concept of modern politics. After his speech, the presidential hopeful began his dialogue with representatives of popular organizations in a meeting expected to last approximately 6 hours.

BRIEFS

PRI Appointments

The PRI national leadership has announced the appointments of Maria Elena Vasquez Nava as secretary of finances, Jose Cordova Montoya as special adviser to Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and Raul Gonzalez as secretary of sports. [Summary] *[Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Oct 87 PA]*

Costa Rica

Arias Says Ortega's UN Speech 'Ill-Timed'

PA102056 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has described Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's UN speech as ill-timed.

The use of strong rhetoric like that used by President Ortega does not contribute to resolving problems because it is not conciliatory, President Arias said. He added that two parties cannot fight if one of them refuses to do so, and Nicaragua is the nation that should be most interested in reaching reconciliation and an end to the war.

President Arias believes President Ortega should have used different wording in his UN speech. Regarding the need for a dialogue between the Sandinists and the Nicaraguan Resistance, President Arias believes the Sandinist commanders must change their attitude.

Arias stressed that Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo has given an example worth imitating by talking with the guerrillas after 26 years of armed struggle. Similarly, President Duarte's dialogue with the guerrillas after 7 years of armed struggle is also worth imitating.

Arias Calls for Leaders Attitude Change

PA102116 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias held an open dialogue with approximately 400 university students at the University of Costa Rica's 24 April Square yesterday.

The main topic of discussion was the Central American peace process. Arias reiterated that there will be no peace without democracy. He said there is a basic political issue in the region: Latin Americans, and Central Americans in particular, have a right to live in peace.

President Arias believes that as long as Central Americans do not elect their presidents freely, they will not live in peace. That should be understood not only by the governments, but also by groups that are struggling for various reasons. Arias believes a change of leaders' attitudes must take place.

To achieve peace in the area, governments must allow their peoples to elect their leaders through free elections. All groups should be granted an equal opportunity in the elections.

President Arias reiterated his goal of bringing peace to the 25 million Central Americans. He pointed out that before presenting his proposal on 15 February, there was tension in the area. This changed after the opportunity for conflicting groups to begin a dialogue appeared.

Since 7 August, when the five presidents signed the Guatemala peace plan, which we all understood and to which we all committed ourselves, things have changed. Progress has been made, although not as fast as we would like, Arias said.

Central American presidents must understand that we must change and eliminate dogmas, intransigence, and intolerance, Arias said. He said he trusts Nicaraguan rulers will change and understand that the Nicaraguan people cannot continue living under the current conditions and that free elections are necessary.

That change of attitude is necessary to achieve peace and to bring our efforts and commitments based on the Guatemala agreement to fruition.

El Salvador

Duarte Denies Unilateral Cease-Fire Decision

PA100418 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] President Jose Napoleon Duarte this morning denied he has decided to decree a unilateral cease-fire. The president said this during his appearance at the Legislative Assembly to ask for permission to travel abroad.

A unilateral cease-fire has not yet been decided upon, President Duarte said in his capacity as Armed Forces commander in chief. The Salvadoran president had said at a news conference following the dialogue that he would be willing to ask the Army to implement a unilateral cease-fire if an agreement with the FMLN-FDR was not reached.

[Duarte] "I must first make every effort to reach an agreement or see if it is possible for the rebels to accept all of the Esquipulas II conditions, which implies accepting the cease-fire. If this fails, we would then have to continue working to find a solution, and we would make the utmost effort to fulfill the Esquipulas II Agreement.

"I do not want to discuss a theoretical unilateral cease-fire that would simply be of a tactical or military nature. I want a cease-fire that will achieve peace."

President Duarte explained that the rebels have requested the division of the nation's territory and the recognition of the existence of two armies, which is impossible from the constitutional viewpoint.

[Duarte] "They proposed a change in the Constitution. They proposed that we give them the power and right to vote [words indistinct] to join the Army. All in all, they asked for a number of things that are impossible to fulfill."

Any article of the Constitution can be revised, the president acknowledged, but following the already established procedures for that purpose, not as a precondition for negotiating and reaching agreements, the president added.

[Duarte] "There can be no cease-fire until the Constitution is changed. There can be no cease-fire as long as the government is not formed. There can be no cease-fire until they agree to be integrated in the Army. That is the problem. We can change Articles 12, 13, 21, and 58 of the Constitution, but there is a legal procedure for this in which a proposal is presented to the Assembly and the Assembly votes on it. After this comes the [words indistinct] in which in a second vote the Constituent Assembly with 45 votes can change the constitutional article. This is valid because it is part of democracy." [passage omitted]

Duarte Says FMLN Stance 'Unacceptable'
PA090323 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Report by Demesio Edmundo Ramirez]

[Excerpts] President Jose Napoleon Duarte last night said the FMLN's position on the cease-fire is unacceptable because it violates the Constitution. President Duarte said the rebels, stating their position regarding the cease-fire, claim that they have territory under control in several departments and that a cease-fire must therefore mean the country's division. Duarte said he will not allow the existence of two countries in El Salvador:

[Begin Duarte recording] They claim they have territory under control in several departments. [passage indistinct] We have asked them to put violence aside, to accept amnesty, and to build democracy. [passage indistinct] [end recording] [passage omitted]

President Jose Napoleon Duarte once again insisted on a forgive and forget policy, which the rebels see not as amnesty but as a political solution. Duarte said there are different ideas: The government calls for a democratic revolution, and the guerrillas call for a violent revolution.

Moreover, Duarte accused the National Unity of Salvadoran Workers of taking orders from the rebels.

Duarte also talked about his 13 October tour to the United States, where he is scheduled to meet with State Department officials. Following his visit to the United States, Duarte will travel to Europe. [passage omitted]

Duarte said that after his tour to the United States, the Netherlands, and Italy, he will make routine changes in his cabinet, as he does at the end of each year. Duarte gave no names for the cabinet reshuffle.

Regarding the repatriation of Salvadoran refugees from Mesa Grande, Colomoncagua, and other refugee camps, he said that only those who can prove they are Salvadoran citizens may return. He said each refugee must show his birth certificate or other such document. He also said they will be subject to a criminal investigation, and each family member will be shown a picture of the refugee.

The Christian Committee for Displaced People of El Salvador has denounced the obstacles Duarte's government has created for the repatriation of over 15,000 refugees in Honduras, who had fled the civil war without documents or personal belongings. The Salvadoran refugees in Honduras have said that this weekend they will begin returning to the country despite the Duarte government's failure to resolve their problems.

The committee has requested the government guarantee the Salvadoran refugees' safe return to their country and has asked that the Army not recruit the returning refugees.

Ungo Names More Members of Commissions
PA092003 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Good afternoon listeners of Radio Cadena YSU. We have FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo on the line. He will provides us with a scoop concerning the names of the members of the rebel cease-fire commission and the commission that will discuss the rest of the content of the Esquipulas II Agreement. Good afternoon, Mr Ungo, and go right ahead with the scoop.

[Ungo] Good afternoon. The FDR-FMLN have agreed on the members of the two commissions that were established at the last dialogue meeting, in other words, the cease-fire commission and the one that will discuss other Esquipulas II agreements.

The cease-fire commission is composed of: FMLN Commander Jorge Melendez and Leo Cabral and by Engineers Eduardo Calles and Jorge Villacorta for the FDR.

The second comnmission is composed of: FMLN Commanders Mario Lopez and Mario Aguinada and by Dr Hector Oqueli and Eng Jorge Villacorta for the FDR. [passage omitted]

Rivera y Damas Notes Need for Concessions
PA090343 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas said this morning that as long as the government and the rebels do not make concessions to each other there will hardly be progress toward a cease-fire and peace in our country.

The statement was made by the prelate after officiating at religious ceremonies to mark the Marian Year. During an impromptu news conference, Msgr Rivera y Damas said he was expecting more positive results from the talks between the government and the guerrillas.

[Begin recording] [Rivera y Damas] I was hoping to receive more stimulating news, because I believe what has transpired is positive, but it could have been even more positive.

[Reporter] Was it wise to have held it in San Salvador? Certain sectors have criticized the rallies staged by the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers] and the government outside the nunciature.

[Rivera y Damas] I believe it was a good idea to meet here. I regret this situation, however, and I condemn certain actions that took place while the people awaited the meeting's results.

[Reporter] What do you condemn?

[Rivera y Damas] I condemn violent actions that took place there, because every person has a right to express his view. From what I have seen in television clips, some people were forced away from the area. Naturally, this leads to violence.

[Question indistinct]

[Rivera y Damas] That is truly difficult because we must pay attention to the entire dialogue. Besides being lengthy, this dialogue contained a lot of material; it entailed a great effort.

[Reporter] Some people believe forceful positions prevailed throughout the negotiations. It seems neither side was willing to yield. Could you discuss this in reference to your statement that you expected more out of these talks?

[Rivera y Damas] I believe there is actually an ongoing confrontation whose ultimate expression is the war. This confrontation is based on ideologies and doctrines that are naturally still quite firm. The government defends the constitutionality and will expressed in the elections. The guerrillas mainly maintain that they embraced the war because they saw legal doors closing down on them and because they believe this is the only way to make substantial changes in the country. They continue to believe in this. As a result it is very difficult to achieve rapprochement without granting the concessions they are demanding. [end recording]

Msgr Rivera also said that the secrecy maintained during the talks was in keeping with a specific request by the participants that they reveal nothing until definitive agreements were reached to avoid creating false expectations among the people.

Msgr Rivera reported that the delegations prefer that the commissions hold their meeting in another country.

Coprefa Reports Crash of Air Force Helicopter

PA121301 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSK Lin Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] A Salvadoran Air Force helicopter crashed yesterday at noon due to mechanical trouble while returning from a mission to provide logistical support to ground forces in Guazapa, San Salvador Department.

A Coprefa report states that a soldier was seriously wounded in the crash but that the other members of the crew escaped unhurt. This is the third UH-1H helicopter that the Army has lost in the last 6 months.

Guatemala

Government-Rebel Talks in Madrid Conclude

Joint Communique Issued

PA092024 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1932 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Madrid, 9 Oct (EFE)—Representatives of the government and the Guatemalan guerrillas "mutually agreed" today to end the peace talks held in Madrid over the past 3 days in a climate both parties described as "satisfactory."

The Office of Diplomatic Information (OID) of the Spanish Foreign Ministry this evening released a communique on these talks upon request from the Guatemalan Government and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG).

The joint communique issued by the government and the guerrillas states the following:

"The Guatemalan Government and the URNG held talks in Madrid, Spain, on 7, 8, and 9 October 1987. The government and the URNG studied the proposals from both sides aimed at seeking peace and democracy.

"Both sides mutually agreed to end the talks today. Both sides believe that the climate surrounding the talks was satisfactory.

"The government and the URNG express their highest consideration for the hospitality offered by the Spanish Government for holding the talks."

URNG Proposal Outlined

PA092120 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2031 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Madrid, 9 Oct (EFE)—In their talks with the Guatemalan Government in Madrid, the Guatemalan guerrillas proposed among other things "a cease-fire, a national dialogue with all the political and social forces, and the creation of conditions for a national agreement."

According to a document to which EFE had access, this cease-fire must be established within well-defined terms and "does not signify surrender, giving up weapons, or abandoning the areas and regions where the revolutionary movement carries out its operations."

In its proposal, which the Guatemalan Government must study, the URNG also has requested the establishment of "intermediate demilitarized zones between the areas of conflict and consolidated territories, so the cease-fire can actually be guaranteed."

It also asked for the establishment of "exact dates for complying with the proposed measures" for the country's democratization. Those dates and terms would be verified by the national commission.

According to the URNG proposal, the conditions for Guatemala's democratization are: "the dismantling of the structures used to control the population, full respect for human rights, and effective and verifiable reorganization of the repressive forces."

The URNG also demanded that "responsibility for the 38,000 prisoners and missing people in the country be clarified and that there be full and unrestricted freedom for popular organizations."

The guerrilla representatives believe that these points are "essential" for the existence of a true de jure state.

URNG Delegation Leader Comments

LD100658 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2305 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Interview with Rodrigo Asturias, URNG leader and head of guerrilla delegation at the government-rebel talks, by unidentified Madrid Domestic Service announcer—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We now have on the line the foremost leader of the guerrillas who have been taking part in the talks over the last 3 days in San Rafael, Segovia Province. Good evening, Rodrigo Asturias.

[Asturias] Good evening.

[Announcer] You are the leader of the guerrillas who have been taking part in these talks. We would like to hear your first reflections on this dialogue between you and the Guatemalan Government after more than one-quarter of a century.

[Asturias] We believe [words indistinct] that it is very important that we have been able to have a first meeting, which was useful for discussion and for exchanging proposals, both from the government and from the URNG. We value this highly. We are satisfied with this first meeting and we trust that this will really open up a path for dialogue.

[Announcer] Does that path have any specific dates yet and are there any points that are going to be considered at forthcoming meetings with the government?

[Asturias] No, there are no dates. It was an initial meeting and it ended with the exchange of proposals, which the government is going to consider and we are going to consider, and we will establish, by mutual agreement, by means of a direct contact with [words indistinct] the possibility of a forthcoming meeting.

[Announcer] Is the cease-fire that has been held over the last few days in the framework of this dialogue going to remain for the present?

[Asturias] No, the cease-fire that was agreed upon was from 2 October, from midnight on 2 October, until today, until the talks ended, that is to say, it ends today, Guatemala time.

[Announcer] Does that mean that there could be warlike clashes once more in the next few hours, in spite of everything?

[Asturias] Yes, we think these are first steps being taken, are they not? [passage omitted]

[Announcer] The Guatemalan guerrilla movement, perhaps the longest-standing one in the whole of Central America, was not until now able to reach this point—a meeting. Were the recent agreements of last August, of Esquipulas II, of the five Central American presidents, decisive for enabling the dialogue to be initiated?

[Asturias] That helped, but the URNG has been involved in these talks, the approach of dialogue, for just 1 year. So the Esquipulas agreements were a factor that helped, but we regard them as not being the decisive thing. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] What exactly has been the role... [changes thought] It must be said, and you can confirm it to us, that at this meeting there were four people, so I understood, on each side, on the government side and on the side of the guerrillas, the armed opposition movements. There was also another group of people who acted as advisers or at least as interlocutors, with no voice in these talks. What was the role of the military officers present along with the government delegation?

[Asturias] The government delegation defined the presence of the Army officers as an advisory group, and they played that role, with no voice in the talks. We, the official delegations, were made up of only three people on each side.

[Announcer] The government delegation was headed by the interior minister and the guerrilla delegation by you.

[Asturias] No, the government group was headed by the vice president of the Congress, and, yes, I headed the URNG side. [passage omitted]

Cerezo Cited

LD101044 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Excerpt] At the negotiations held in Madrid with the government of their country, the Guatemalan guerrillas called for a cease-fire, the holding of a national dialogue with all political and social forces, and the creation of conditions for a national agreement.

These 3 days of negotiations have enabled the two delegations—the URNG and representatives of the Guatemalan Government led by the vice president of the Congress—to ascertain each other's views, which will now be studied and analyzed in anticipation of another meeting to outline their respective positions. This first meeting in 30 years was regarded as positive by Commander Gaspar Ilom, whose real name is Rodrigo Asturias.

From the Guatemalan Government there is no better reaction than that of the president of the country, Vinicio Cerezo, who said the following in a statement to Madrid radio:

[Begin Cerezo recording] We are not laying down any conditions except those which apply to all political groups in the country. You cannot participate in the electoral process with arms. We are not asking for a surrender or anything of the sort, but simply an expression of good will, and then the process of discussion would be opened up in order to guarantee their safety, their particiaption, and the free exercise of their political rights. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Officials on Talks

PA100248 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The talks between the government and the guerrillas concluded this afternoon in Madrid.

The talks between delegates of the Guatemalan Government and URNG representatives, which began on 7 October, concluded this afternoon. So far there is not much information on the results of the dialogue because it took place in privacy at an undisclosed location in Madrid, Spain.

Government sources have informed this radio station that in their talks with the guerrilla representatives, which took place in a secluded and rather optimistic atmosphere, the Guatemalan Government delegates maintained the position they had held prior to the beginning of the dialogue.

The government's position has four points. They deal with the respect that is due to the people who elected the road of legality and peace; acceptance of the amnesty that will soon be decreed to facilitate the process of national reconciliation; active participation in the legal political process; and the surrender of weapons.

Apparently, it will be difficult for the guerrillas to accept these points. In view of the secrecy that has characterized the talks and their results, it could be surmised that neither side has accepted anything. There is no report on whether the two sides have agreed to hold more talks in the near future at a location closer to our country.

The government source which confirmed that the talks had ended did not provide more details, arguing that he knew nothing more and that he was awaiting additional official information.

The dialogue was scheduled to last 5 days, but the two sides agreed to end it earlier. The two sides made it clear that the dialogue had taken place in a good and very satisfactory environment.

Luis Becker Guzman and Rodrigo Asturias Gasparigon headed the guerrilla delegation. The government delegation was comprised of three military men; Christian Democratic Party Deputies Alfonso Alonso and Roberto Valle; and Ambassador Danilo Barillas.

CACIF Announces 48-Hour Strike 'Truce'

PA101444 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1242 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The leaders of the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations, CACIF, last night announced their decision to suspend the nationwide strike. The strike had initially been an indefinite one, but it was called off after 3 days. The strike was called in order to protest and reject tax reform.

When calling off the strike CACIF stated it was ordering a 48-hour truce that began at 0000 today. The business leaders said they decided to suspend the strike since it had met its goals, which were for the people to voice their opinion. The people have already voted against the tax reforms, and therefore it is not necessary for the people to continue making sacrifices, the CACIF leaders added.

The CACIF leaders also announced the private sector is willing to resume a dialogue, in view of the offer made by Archbishop Prospero Penados del Barrio to mediate in the talks. However, the private sector leaders have limited their participation in these talks to only those proposals made by the prelate.

During the news conference held last night the private sector announced it wants the workers included in the dialogue. An agreement should include all sectors and

not just the government and CACIF sectors, it was said. The private leaders also said that the interests of the businessmen coincide with the interests of the people, and therefore any dialogue should include the productive sector of the nation, which includes businessmen and workers. According to this proposal, the negotiations would include the country's main trade unions.

The CACIF leaders warned that if the archbishop's mediation is not effective, more drastic measures will then be adopted on Monday. When they announced they were willing to reestablish a dialogue, the CACIF leaders warned they would take forceful measures on Monday if the mediation by Archbishop Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio is not effective during the 48-hour truce. If the conditions proposed by the mediator are not in line with the wishes of the people, which were voiced during the last 72 hours, the CACIF leaders said they would announce on Sunday night the new measures to be implemented.

The CACIF spokesmen said the measures they are willing to adopt as of Monday would be much more drastic, adding that the weight of these measures would fall exclusively on the government, as opposed to what has been happening up to now. In conclusion, CACIF prayed that the Lord would enlighten all in their efforts to guarantee the economic and social development of all Guatemalans.

Honduras

Plot To Kidnap Presidential Designate

PA102314 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Excerpt] The kidnapping of Presidential Designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva as well as an attack on a military garrison were two hard blows reportedly planned by the Lorenzo Zelaya subversive group. This was revealed yesterday by Jose Santos Sanchez Villanueva, one of the 14 suspected subversives who were arrested Friday during a military operation in La Estancia, Morazan jurisdiction, Yoro Department.

Sanchez Villanueva was presented to journalists in El Progreso yesterday during a news conference held in the office of Captain Mario Enrique Velasquez, the Public Security Force's regional delegate. The news conference was broadcast by Cadena Audio Video.

According to a note issued in El Progreso, the other peasants who were arrested were placed at the disposal of the local courts the day before yesterday, charged with assault, robbery, terrorism, conspiring against the government, attempted kidnapping, and belonging to the Lorenzo Zelaya subversive group.

One of the 14 people arrested for subversion was Carlos Ramirez Martinez, secretary general of the Paraiso-Yoro peasant group, affiliated with the National Confederation of Rural Workers, CNTC. In El Progreso jail, Ramirez Martinez described his interrogation by the police. He said the police forced him to say that he knew a man named Lorenzo Zelaya and that he had met with him 15 days ago in Santa Rita. Ramirez said that he does not know anyone named Lorenzo Zelaya and that he is unaware of his activities. He added that after 3 days of being tortured and mistreated, he had to, quote, confess, unquote, that he knew Lorenzo Zelaya and that he had links with him. He said that during those days he was hanged by his feet, had a hood placed over his head, was beaten on his back and legs with pieces of wood, was given electric shocks, and was given no food. [passage omitted]

Gunmen Seize Radio Stations, Air Message

PA121335 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1203 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] We have a report on the seizure of three northern radio stations. It has been reported that Radio Progreso in Progreso, Radio Moderna, which is part of Cadena Audio Video, and this station, Radio San Pedro—which appears to be the most popular among subversive groups because this is just one of the many times that our frequencies have been used to broadcast their messages—were attacked and occupied.

This station, Radio San Pedro, was attacked by three alleged subversives armed with one submachinegun and .38 caliber pistols, yesterday afternoon who broadcast a recorded communique, with revolutionary music in the background, after taking our operators, technicians, and guards hostage for 10 minutes.

Another alleged subversive group seized Radio Progreso and Radio Moderna in Progreso, Yoros, at 1715 and 1730 respectively, to broadcast a communique similar to the one they broadcast over Radio San Pedro, after threatening the operators at gunpoint.

Our duty operator, who is also in charge of special sports broadcasts, Manuel Hernandez Rodriguez, said that it was during the broadcast of a soccer game from La Ceiba, at approximately 1520, when three persons—two of them masked—entered the station's waiting room. A young man who was filling in as guard for his brother-in-law Asuncion Vallecio was seized. The unmasked person forced our operator to broadcast a message at gunpoint. A few minutes later the recording operator Jose Alberto Madrid, who came to make some changes to Wednesday's commercials, arrived. Thus he was also threatened by the alleged subversives. After that, the unmasked person tied up the three employees, while the other two subversives, armed with Uzi's, shouted Chinchonero group slogans.

Nicaragua

President Ortega Comments on Visit to U.S.

PA111958 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1721 GMT 11 Oct 87

[News conference by President Daniel Ortega with unidentified reporters at the Presidency Press Information Directorate in Managua on 11 October —live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega]...I speak of the U.S. media and politicians because we are in conflict with U.S. policy, and how U.S. media and politicians evaluate speeches such as mine is very important. I have been told of some concern among U.S. political leaders who believe my speech was too rhetorical, too strong. In reality the speech was not at all rhetorical; it contained clear and specific points regarding Nicaragua's reality [words indistinct].

Regarding the walkout by the U.S. delegation at the General Assembly when I was just beginning my speech, I believe it was planned beforehand, that they called in State Department media sources to interview Vernon Walters, who heads the U.S. United Nations mission. A communique was prepared by the U.S. mission explaining why they walked out, and Mr Walters said that they walked out because I was insulting President Reagan. The fact is that when Mr Walters walked out I had not mentioned President Reagan, I had not even mentioned the current U.S. Administration's policy. I was mentioning that previous U.S. administrations had imposed Somoza's dictatorship on our country. I had not made any reference to the U.S. President or the current U.S. Administration when the U.S. delegation headed by Mr Walters walked out. This was frowned upon at the United Nations and there was even a round of applause to support Nicaragua and reject the U.S. delegation's action.

During the time I spent at the United Nations in New York important events occurred. One was President Reagan's speech at the OAS, where he made statements that violated OAS and UN principles, and on that same day the UN General Assembly unanimously approved a document, a resolution, supporting the Esquipulas II agreements.

This was another important event that same day. On one side was President Reagan with his position contrary to the Esquipulas II accords and to UN and OAS principles; and on the other side was the international community as a whole, unanimously approving a favorable resolution in the United Nations expressing total support for the efforts conducted by the Central American presidents who signed the Esquipulas II document.

Another significant action was our participation the following day at the United Nations, where we echoed the call made by the international community, the UN call for supporting the Esquipulas II accords. We criticized President Reagan's speech because it did not contribute to the implementation of the Esquipulas II agreements. We proposed the resumption of a bilateral dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua. This time we have proposed that the bilateral dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua begin 35 days after 5 November, at the appropriate level. We have not proposed a direct dialogue between President Reagan and myself, but beginning a dialogue or resuming the Manzanillo talks between the two governments at the appropriate level. Of course, if President Reagan were willing to meet with me, he would be well received in Nicaragua, or I would be willing to go to Washington to meet with him.

The above, I would say, were the most important aspects of our participation at the United Nations.

Regarding our contact with the U.S. people, we met with U.S. businessmen and with what we could describe as New York's heart, the heart of the masses, in the Bronx, which is a neighborhood of the masses, where there is a large Hispanic and black population. We met with the community people, which confirmed the solidarity between the U.S. and Nicaraguan peoples and the desires for peace of the U.S. people for the Nicaraguan people.

I must also say that during our visit in New York I called U.S. hero Brian Willson twice over the telephone. I spoke with him prior to delivering my speech at the United Nations and a few moments before returning to Nicaragua. He told me that he is very proud of his contributions to the Nicaraguan people's struggle and that he was feeling well and enthusiastic and hopes to visit the Nicaraguan people in the next few months.

If you have any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

[Reporter] Mr President, the State Department has said that the proposal made by Nicaragua at the 42d UN General Assembly is not possible. This was said by a U.S. State Department spokesman. What does Nicaragua expect in view of the U.S. Government's refusal to hold a direct dialogue with Nicaragua?

[Ortega] We cannot say that it is not possible, even if they say so. We hope it will be possible. We made the proposal; we maintain our proposal, even if the State Department has said what you have just stated. We maintain our proposal, and we hope that 35 days from now, when the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission will have made an evaluation regarding the implementation of the accords, the U.S. Government will show a different attitude and will be willing to begin a bilateral and unconditional dialogue with Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Senator Dodd arrived in Managua yesterday. I understand that he could not meet with you because you were not in the country. In any event, I would like to know what Senator Dodd's mission in Managua was, and if by any chance he will return to meet with you.

[Ortega] When our plane landed in Managua, Senator Dodd's plane had already departed, so we could not meet. Senator Dodd is interested in following up for a Senate committee the implementation of the Esquipulas II accords. In the specific case of Nicaragua, he received information from Comrade Commander Tomas Borge and Comrade Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco regarding the meaning of the agreements as related to its implementation in our country, particularly the latest steps taken, which have to do with the reopening of *La Prensa* and Radio Catolica, the cease-fire, and the amnesty. All these topics were discussed with Senator Dodd. I do not know if he will be returning to Managua to meet with me.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of Ms Kirkpatrick's visit? Did she request a meeting with you or with someone else in the government?

[Ortega] She has not asked for a meeting. We would have gladly met with her, and we would have talked with her. We do not refuse to talk with anyone. However, she did not make any arrangements to meet with any Nicaraguan Government official. We would have liked Ms Kirkpatrick to visit some of the Managua neighborhoods, some of the war zones, so that she could see the reality in our country. However, her visit will be very brief, and [words indistinct] specific places, and most of her activities will be at the U.S. Embassy. This will not enable her to have a broad picture of the Nicaraguan reality. We understand that she came with a message, which is a message she has maintained throughout the current U.S. Government, which is promoting a policy against Nicaragua. I also hope that some day Ms Kirkpatrick will change her way of thinking.

[Reporter] Has the government [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] No, we have no knowledge of that.

[Reporter] On the 1st day of the national dialogue, an opposition group questioned Commander Carlos Nunez, your delegate to the national dialogue. What is your opinion about this? Specifically, what do you expect from the national dialogue?

[Ortega] Everyone has the right to speak his mind here. Anyone who wishes to question Commander Carlos Nunez in his capacity as government representative to the national dialogue can do so. Anyone who wishes to question me as president of Nicaragua can do so. Anyone can speak his mind.

However, one thing is what can be said, and another is what can be done, what should be done. There is not much flexibility in this regard, because there is a constitutional framework and laws in this country. The Esquipulas agreements are framed by the laws of each country. The dialogue specified in the Esquipulas agreement is a dialogue between the government and opposition's parties. It is not a dialogue between the government's party and oppostion parties. That would be a different kind of forum, because we could establish a forum involving only political parties. However, if they wish to hold talks with the government, the government is the one that decides who will head the delegation and who will preside over the dialogue between the government and opposition groups. This is clearly specified in the Esquipulas agreement. In this regard, it is logical that we will not yield.

[Reporter] Mr President, could you comment on the results of the cease-fire 4 days after it has been implemented? Has there been any violation of the cease-fire in the area?

[Ortega] When I arrived last night, I met with Defense Minister General Humberto Ortega. He briefed me on the implementation of the cease-fire in various areas. Results have been positive so far. It is being complied with in specified areas. There have already been contacts between peace commission members and counterrevolutionaries. There is a positive atmosphere. That is my assessment of the first few days of the cease-fire.

[Reporter] You met with U.S. university students. What was their reaction? What did they ask?

[Ortega] There were many questions. You must bear in mind that they belong to a journalism school. We met with students of the university's journalism school, Columbia University. Students asked questions as journalists would; they asked all kinds of questions. They asked questions similar to the ones you are asking now. They asked about the peace agreements and freedom of speech and the press. I believe that a portion of that meeting will be broadcast by Nicaraguan television.

[Reporter] The opposition sector represented by the Democratic Coordinating Board had decided to temporarily withdraw until you returned to the country. They expressed their decision to participate only if 14 representatives—that is, 1 for each organization that comprises it—are recognized. Among them, there are already factions of certain political parties that are already represented in the dialogue. Are you willing to change your position and allow the participation of other parties' factions, thus increasing the number of representatives?

[Ortega] We cannot now allow the Coordinating Board to participate with 14 representatives. We asked them to select one representative, an alternate, and five advisers. This cannot vary. They can make all the proposals they

want, they can say that more people should participate, but we cannot allow the Coordinating Board to have 14 representatives. That is unacceptable.

[Reporter] Commander, I would like to know what right enables the U.S. Congress to appoint a commission to ensure fulfillment of the Esquipulas II agreements.

[Ortega] You must bear in mind that in the U.S. Congress there are varying positions on the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. This commission is comprised of congressmen or senators who support U.S. policy against Nicaragua and those senators who oppose that policy. We decided to accept it even though it is not mandated by the Esquipulas II agreements. However, as you know, there is broad freedom in our country. Anyone can come here to observe and learn about our process; they can make their own analyses and draw their own conclusions. That is, so to speak, one of the great contributions of this revolution to all world politicians, because politicians from the most remote places can come to learn, gather information, praise or criticize us, or make recommendations, and so on.

It is natural that there is great interest in the Senate in this, because the U.S. Government is directly involved in this policy against Nicaragua. There is opposition in sectors of the U.S. Congress—in the House of Representatives and the Senate—against President Reagan's policy.

I would assess the establishment of this commission as a positive action, because this is not President Reagan's commission. It is not a commission of senators established by President Reagan. The two sides are represented on it. However, from a legal standpoint, it has no value or power. It is more political in nature.

If you have no more questions, I thank you for your participation.

Nunez Tellez Comments on National Dialogue

PA100320 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 87

[News conference by Carlos Nunez Tellez, commander of the revolution and appointed government representative at the national dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government and opposition political parties, with unidentified reporters; place not given—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Nunez]...had been using to pressure the Nicaraguan Government and revolution have practically disappeared. What do they have left? To continue insisting on a dialogue with the contras, but we have already told them [the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN] that we were not going to hold a dialogue with the contras. Second, we are talking... [changes thought] From the time that the dialogue was set up to when it began today, the CDN's argument that we should hold talks with the internal opposition forces has fallen through.

However, there is still the issue of the state of emergency. It will be discussed during the national dialogue. Examine their stances: They are collapsing like sand castles. We must be realistic. We have been realistic on other occasions, such as when we were discussing the elections law and when we were organizing the 1984 elections; such as when we were preparing the constitutional procedure; such as when we were debating the approval of the Constitution. During each of those steps, our struggle to influence diverse political sectors was not only being waged against those sectors. We were always struggling against the policies proposed by Washington and implemented by the U.S. Embassy.

As a result of the war and confrontation with the U.S. Administration, there are sectors here that politically and ideologically side with the U.S. Administration's policies. Embassy officials constantly [words indistinct] and attend rallies to verify the strength of these sectors in society. These officials talk to members of these sectors during the demonstrations for democracy that are being instigated in Nicaragua to try to sway and pressure them through different means. I am not going to give names, because I think that this is not the time for that. I think some of you newsmen know who they are. I will simply say that as the national dialogue is developing, we are not just talking and holding discussions with the national dialogue participants; we are also taking two other factors into consideration. First, there is the rising political and ideological struggle in Nicaragua because of the openness that has resulted from the Esquipulas II agreements. This is particularly evident in Nicaragua with regard to the newspaper *La Prensa*. Constant actions by U.S. Embassy officials are behind the recent CDN decisions.

Your turn.

[Reporter] Commander, delegates of the PLI [Independent Liberal Party] are insisting that the lifting of the state of emergency should not be an issue for discussion during the dialogue, but that the Sandinist government is obligated to lift the state of emergency in any case. How do you feel about that?

[Nunez] I believe that lifting the state of emergency can be an issue at the national dialogue. As far as I know, the government is not obligated by any agreement to unilaterally lift it. There has been speculation on this matter, but we have not discussed it yet. What happens is that CDN parties have been meeting with parties in the Assembly, specifically with those parties that signed a nine-point document [calling for the government to ease restrictions]. They have agreed to present to the government conditions that must be met before beginning the national dialogue. One of those conditions was lifting the

state of emergency, another was freedom of the press, another was freedom of movement, and another was the reopening of 22 radio newscasts. Our view on the matter is that prior conditions cannot be established regarding issues that can very well be discussed during the national dialogue. As President Ortega has said, and as I have reiterated, we are prepared to discuss these issues.

[Reporter] Commander, I would like to ask for an explanation. Will the CDN's request be fully answered or just those aspects relating to the Social Christian and conservative factions? Will those aspects involving central workers organizations and business associations within the CDN be fully answered?

[Nunez] As I understand it, all the parties in the dialogue unanimously feel that if a change were made to meet the CDN's request... [changes thought] Professional, business, or labor groups cannot participate, because that would immediately create political confusion and distort the purpose of the national dialogue. All the central labor organizations, associations, and other organizations in the country would demand participation. This would distort the dialogue and would not be in accordance with the Esquipulas II agreements.

[Reporter] Commander, recognizing that this dialogue is between two parties—the government and the opposition—will the dialogue be only between these two parties or will it have a moderator? Since the commissions were formed by opposition members to consider their agenda and preliminary plans, is it to be assumed that decisions made at this dialogue will most likely be an opposition party proposal—let us say perhaps a joint proposal—to be presented to the government?

[Nunez] I will answer the last question first. The functions and responsibilities of these two commissions are simply to present a preliminary plan and agenda that summarizes all the points presented by the different parties. The commissions are not empowered to eliminate points or add others, but simply to organize and deliver them to the political party leaders participating in the dialogue. In Tuesday's session, their summary will be discussed, and at this meeting it will be decided what points are going to be eliminated or not discussed and what points will be discussed. The commission that is preparing the regulations program has the same responsibility. It only prepares the program, but approval can take place only during the dialogue.

Regarding a moderator, the Esquipulas agreements state that national dialogue is to be held between government and unarmed opposition political parties or groups. Because here we are always trying to find a fly in the ointment, if the president had named any citizen to act as moderator or to be present the political parties would always be looking for objections to this. Thus, they would have come to the arbitrary and unilateral decision that because the government is confronting the parties, and because the dialogue is to be held between these two parties, the government is unable to be impartial. They would say that this is why an impartial, independent person must moderate the dialogue between the government and the opposition parties. We emphatically said that we do not accept this position and that during the dialogue held between the government and the opposition parties the government delegation would preside. There should be no doubt about that.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] that this could change, that you would stop being the president of the commission. Would you accept that?

[Nunez] Who?

[Reporter] The CDN.

[Nunez] No. I believe we cannot be playing games during an opportunity such as this one. It is a bit difficult to explain, and tomorrow it will be said... [changes thought] First, we do not accept this as a condition, because in a dialogue there should be no conditions. A dialogue should be the result of work done by both parties. In the second place, there should be some sort of political honesty on the part of some, some of the leaders, to explain the fact that in previous talks they have practically arrived at the point of asking the government to step down and to hand over power to them. Evidently, this type of dialogue is unacceptable. In the last one, held in 1984, the position of the CDN, COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], and other parties was to delay elections, and because they did not convince anybody they simply withdrew from the talks. These events have never been recognized and [words indistinct] the political moment. Today it is Carlos Nunez. If it were Rodrigo Reyes, perhaps they would hold him culpable because he works in the Justice Ministry and because a series of decrees were issued from that ministry; therefore, they would believe he is the person responsible for the decrees. There will always be an excuse for hampering the dialogue process in Nicaragua and, above all, the peace process for the region.

CDN, PRT Walk Out of Dialogue Session

PA092129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The rightist Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] and the Trotskyite Revolutionary Workers' Party [PRT] walked out of the national dialogue in Nicaragua shortly after the meeting began.

Political sources reported today that the rightist coalition—which groups six business organizations and two independent unions—walked out of the meeting because the government did not allow the CDN's 14 delegates to take part in the dialogue.

The opposition representatives said they "are not withdrawing," adding that they have only requested a suspension of the dialogue while the government decides whether to include their 14 representatives in the meeting.

A few minutes earlier, the delegates representing the Trotskyite PRT had withdrawn from the meeting. PRT Secretary General Bonifacio Miranda said in a document he delivered as he left the meeting that "we will not participate in setting a fatal trap for the revolution and the workers."

BARRICADA Notes Cease-Fire Compliance

PA100207 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Oct 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] Quilali, Nueva Segovia—Not a single clash has taken place in Regions I and 6 during the 24 hours since the cease-fire was declared. While the regional and zonal peace commissions are strictly verifying the cease-fire, EPS troops remain concentrated in certain locations.

The Regional Peace Commission was installed during a public ceremony in Quilali. Residents were briefed on the commission's work and the Guatemala agreement.

Afterward, commission members met with relatives of rebels and a group of former rebels who accepted amnesty and incorporated themselves into civilian life. These people expressed interest in working toward peace.

Major William Montalvan, commander of the EPS 311th Brigade in Quilali, confirmed to *Barricada* that no clash has been reported in the 600-square km cease-fire area in Quilali. He reported that the most recent clash took place 38 hours before the cease-fire took effect. Seven mercenaries were killed in that clash.

Members of the Regional Peace Commission confirmed there are EPS troops in specified locations.

Meanwhile, EPS troops and units of the Interior Ministry and territorial companies are still concentrated in the Yolaina, Serrano, and La Fonseca areas in Nueva Guinea. The people have enthusiastically welcomed the fulfillment of the Esquipulas II agreements and the Nicaraguan Government's unilateral cease-fire.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Calderon, commander of the 5th Military Region, said his troops received orders to respect the truce, help rebels who wish to accept amnesty, and protect the civilian population.

Eight former rebels who laid down their weapons and accepted amnesty were turned over to peace commission members. A religious ceremony involving commissioners and area peasants was held.

Peasants expressed their willingness to convey the peace message to relatives involved with the rebels and to convince them to accept amnesty.

Emergency Law Called 'Stumbling Block'

PA110456 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Oct 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Emergency Law: The Big Stumbling Block"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] To support our 5 October editorial on the **emergency law**, we want to point out—with specific examples concerning freedom of expression—why it is impossible to refer to the Nicaraguan situation as a "process of democratization" as long as the **emergency law** continues in effect, preventing peace.

One specific example concerns true freedom of expression. As long as the many radio journalists who were persecuted and exiled are still unable to enjoy full guarantees that will allow them to return and work freely, we cannot speak of true freedom.

We cannot talk about absolute **freedom of expression** as long as *La Prensa* cannot assemble its complete staff of editors and reporters because they are in exile due to threats of imprisonment or persecution. They do not feel a mere promise is a sufficient guarantee to allow them to freely return to the country.

Twenty important members of *La Prensa's* editorial staff are in exile.

La Prensa has an even greater number of contributors in exile. As a result of mob attacks, imprisonment, or threats, *La Prensa* had to close 31 of their 157 distributors throughout the country.

We are sending a written document to the **National Reconciliation Commission** on this information concerning our newspaper and the radio stations so it will negotiate with the government. We hope this will prompt a public guarantee of freedom for exiled *La Prensa* workers.

The following are *La Prensa* essential staff members who are in exile:

1) Mario Alfaro Alvarado Left in 1981

2) Adriana Guillen Left in 1981

3) Humberto Belli Left in 1982

4) Jose Davila Membreno Left in 1982

5) Oscar Leonardo Montalvan Left in 1982

6) Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Left in 1982

7) Luis Mora Sanchez Left in 1985

8) Norman Talavera Left in 1986

9) Juan Velasquez M. Left in 1986 10) Roger Alonso O. Left in 1986 11) Miguel Osejo V. Left in 1986 12) Jose Davila Castellon Left in 1986 13) Carlos Ramirez M. Left in 1986 14) Roberto Cardenal Left in 1986 15) Joracio Ruiz Pavon Left in 1987 16) Enrique Garcia Urbina Left in 1987 We understand that to ask for guarantees for these people—without these same guarantees being available for all the people—is a privilege. We also understand that every privilege entails a loss of freedom. The just and revolutionary action—in the sense of being equal before the law—would be the removal, once and for all, of the greatest obstacle there is: the **emergency law** that deprives the Nicaraguans of their rights and guarantees.

That is the big stumbling block.

It must be removed.

Government Meeting With Contras Urged

PA110303 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Where There's a Will, There's a Way"]

[Text] The Nicaraguan president has repeatedly expressed his interest in ending the war. He also said that the only ones dying in this war are Nicaraguans, because both sides are comprised of Nicaraguans. President Ortega has gone to the extent of expressing his willingness to meet immediately, and at any place, with Mr Ronald Reagan, whom he calls the main promoter of this war. He wants to meet Reagan to negotiate a cease-fire and end the destruction and death in Nicaragua. This is fine.

La Prensa also believes we must end the war. It seems unfair to us that young Nicaraguan lives are being wasted in military headquarters. These young people could become technicians and professionals who could serve Nicaragua's socioeconomic development. Our Christian and nationalist awareness is deeply hurt when we see those same youths go to battle and return in plastic bags or permanently disabled.

La Prensa believes the Nicaraguan Government should talk with anyone, even with Reagan, if it ends the daily waste of Nicaraguan lives.

If only 9 years ago, the FSLN—through Sergio Ramirez, then a member of the Group of 12—was willing to meet with dictator Somoza himself, a puppet of all the U.S. Governments of his time, why cannot the FSLN talk with former members of the revolutionary government who are now members of the Nicaraguan Resistance?

The one who truly wants something seeks and obtains it. People have always said that where there is a will, there is a way. Let us think about an injured man who cannot find a doctor so to avoid bleeding to death he looks for a nurse or a friend.

With the signing of the Guatemala agreements on 7 August, President Ortega committed himself to reaching an effective cease-fire within 90 days. Talking with Reagan may be a step in the right direction, but it is not enough, and it will not permit Ortega to say he fulfilled his commitments to the agreements.

A dialogue meeting with the leaders of the Nicaraguan Resistance offers better possibilities for ending the war. It is worth holding that meeting, even if it saves only one Nicaraguan life. It would be even more valuable if a cease-fire agreement is reached and if a dialogue among all the conflicting parties can lead Nicaragua to lasting peace.

Petronic Director Comments on Fuel Shortage

PA092223 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Interview with Otto Schaeffer, director general of the Nicaraguan Petroleum Enterprise, Petronic, by unidentified reporter on "The Awakening" newscast; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Gasoline is another great headache for Nicaraguans. One has to stop working to line up for several hours at gas stations. This morning we will interview Petronic's [Nicaraguan Petroleum Enterprise] director general. Car owners have received fuel coupons, but even then the government does not supply the fuel. What is happening? Why the shortage? On "The Awakening" newscast we have with us Petronic Director Otto Schaeffer to see what he has to say.

[Schaeffer] There are several factors. As the public knows, we do not have a guaranteed supply of oil for the whole year. Also, during the last 45 days our inventory has been very low. Nevertheless, we have to comply with the restrictions decreed by the president [words indistinct] the gasoline industry. We have implemented a system whereby the refinery supplies fuel for (?90 days) to distributors and processes the exact amount assigned on a daily basis. We use this method to guarantee that the system will work.

I should also point out that during September, the 11-percent restriction was followed to the letter [words indistinct]. What has happened over the last few days? On Thursday, 1 October, due to repairs to an electric transformer, there was no fuel at the refinery. Then came the weekend. On Sunday, 4 October, there was no fuel for transportation. The workers had half of Saturday off. Gas stations then ran out of fuel. On Monday and Tuesday, in addition to the 11-percent restriction, we ordered the refinery to make smaller deliveries, because

we were running low on our inventory and did not want to run dry. The arrival of a ship, expected on Monday, only happened yesterday. The ship arrived yesterday in Corinto and brought us 2,500 tons of gasoline and 7,500 tons of diesel.

Starting today, we have practically resumed delivering the correct quotas to the gas stations with 11-percent restrictions in force.

[Reporter] What is the quota [words indistinct]?

[Schaeffer] At the national level, in the case of diesel, we have to deliver 4,258 barrels [words indistinct]. In the case of gasoline, we have to deliver 2,491 barrels.

In Region 3, we have determined that a gas station was altering Petronic certificates. I am not talking about coupons. The certificates on gasoline deliveries were being altered. That gas station was illegally using fuel, and coupons were wortheless there. We are already adopting strong measures. We are going to penalize this gas station.

Border Post To Open for Miskito Repatriation

PA100346 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] The Leimus border post will be opened on 15 October. An INSSBI [Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute] official said that the opening of this border post is one of the biggest steps taken by the revolutionary government in its repatriation of the Miskitos.

Through an agreement between the Nicaraguan and Honduran Governments, it was established that the Leimus border post will be opened. This will permit the repatriation of more than 16,000 Miskitos who are in Honduras. This was announced by Hernan Barrios Carrillo, an assistant of the executive committee of the INSSBI. He said that the repatriation process is being carried out through the INSSBI, the immigration office, and the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees], and that a reception post has already been established in Puerto Cabezas.

The opening of the Leimus border post will permit the Miskitos to arrive by land. They will be able to transport their belongings in however many trips are necessary. The opening of the post is on the day when Columbus Day is celebrated. The institutions involved in helping the repatriates have drawn up housing and health plans that will be gradually implemented.

Panama

Abadia Sends Protest Note to U.S.Envoy

PA101928 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (AFP)—The Panamanian Government accused the United States today of "violating" the canal treaties in view of the recent participation of U.S. Armed Forces members in antigovernment protests.

In a protest note sent to U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis, Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia states that the U.S. Armed Forces stationed at the Southern Command "are violating Article 4 of the canal treaties that demand that the United States respect Panamanian laws and abstain from participating in any activity incompatible with them."

Abadia referred to the arrest of nine U.S. Army soldiers last Wednesday charged with participating in "vandalism" during a nighttime protest by the National Civic Crusade.

Of the 10,000 U.S. soldiers in Panama, it is known unofficially that 2,000 live in private homes in this capital.

This violates agreements between the two countries that prohibit U.S. military officials from "signing leases with local businessmen" without the Panamanian Government's authorization.

During the country's 4-month-long crisis, 12 U.S. citizens have been arrested in opposition protests, 11 of them soldiers, and 1 diplomat, the U.S. Embassy commerce officer [as received].

Based on these facts, the Panamanian Government has accused the United States of meddling in this country's domestic affairs, of supporting an opposition "conspiracy" to install a conservative government, and of trying to negotiate a military presence after the year 2000.

This is the fourth protest note sent by the Panamanian Government to Ambassador Arthur Davis in the past 4 months at a time when relations between the two countries are at their lowest and most delicate point.

'Meddling' Called 'Shocking'

PA090155 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] It had been expected that the speech delivered yesterday by President Eric Arturo Delvalle would be followed by public reactions throughout the country.

Every time that a chief of state speaks through a radio and television network, his statements arouse favorable as well as decidedly contrary expressions.

Therefore, it was easy to deduce that hundreds of fellow countrymen would immediately applaud Eric Arturo Delvalle and that just as many would find a way to immediately express their legitimate disagreement.

What really was shocking was to see how members of the U.S. Army openly, publicly, shamelessly, and without any kind of justification meddled in the domestic affairs of Panama; soldiers were arrested while committing vandalism on Via Espana in Panama City.

Because of their unacceptable presence, today we want to zealously demand of U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis and General Fred Woerner who—which one of them—is responsible for this meddling? [sentence as heard]

This television station knows perfectly well that the Panamanian people want cordial relations with the U.S. people and government, and we want to ask Davis and Woerner what would have happened if any of those U.S. soldiers had been seriously wounded or even injured during last night's riots in Via Espana.

Government Allows Opposition Figure To Leave

PA111230 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2318 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (DPA)—The Panamanian Government today allowed University Professor Miguel Antonio Bernal, a well-known opposition politician, to leave the country. The 38-year-old professor, who has been a critic of the current Panamanian Government, had been hiding somewhere in Panama City because a warrant for his arrest had been issued on charges of "promoting public disorder."

A few days ago, friends of Bernal began talks with government authorities, who agreed to allow Bernal to leave the country to go to the United States today where he will lecture at the University of North Carolina.

Bernal was escorted at noon today to the international airport under the protection of two important U.S. Embassy officials. At the airport a group of friends gave him a warm send-off. Bernal said: "I want to thank all my friends, especially the university people. I also want to thank Panamanian journalist Alfonso Zamora Valdes for the efforts he made so I could leave the country."

Later he said: "I continue struggling for the full democratization of my dear Panama. I am leaving the country enjoying the right that all Panamanians have to move about." He noted: "I do not consider myself in exile, but a person who speaks clearly and who now is going to the United States on a fellowship to lecture."

PRD Requests 'Changes' in Government Leadership

PA112323 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2148 GMT11 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Panama City, 11 Oct (DPA)—On commemorating today's 19th anniversary of the beginning of the "Torrijist revolution," the current majority government party requested "immediate changes in the leadership that governs us."

The Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), which was founded by General Omar Torrijos, who overthrew President Arnulfo Arias 19 years ago, requested those changes today.

A document issued by the "National Executive Committee" headed by Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt states that "it is imperative to make the changes." The document explains that "the change must be profound and must be within the government," adding that "the current crisis experienced by Panama demands the changes and a substantial part of these changes must be made in the persons who are governing."

The document states that "this is not a declaration, but a national emergency, because it is imperative to count on capable political leaders in the government." Three days ago, Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, who on 28 September has held that post for 2 years, said that "I will turn over the government on 11 October 1989, according to the Panamanian Constitution, and will turn it over to whoever is elected in the May 1989 elections and nobody else." [passage omitted]

Professors Association Offices Firebombed

PA102220 Panama City Televisora Nacionalin Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] The offices of the Panama University Professors Association, APUDEP, were destroyed by several firebombs this morning. Eight other homemade bombs were found in the area.

The attack took place at approximately 0200, and it is not officially known who was responsible. Losses are estimated at approximately 30,000 balboas.

The APUDEP National Directorate is studying the situation. Initial suspicions fall on political groups connected with the university, which only 2 days ago began its 52d year. The professors are concerned that the university might be closed.

Argentina

Rumors of Alfonsin Resignation Denied

PY120127 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2210 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (NA)—Presidential Secretary General German Lopez today said that stories of President Alfonsin's possible resignation are part of a "perfectly coordinated destabilizing campaign" related to the "situation of uncertainty in which the population is living."

National Deputy Federico Storani said the rumors are "absolutely groundless," while Vice President Victor Martinez said that the president's resignation "has not been considered" and added: "We are even thinking about his reelection."

German Lopez said that Alfonsin "is a man of too much spiritual strength and physical endurance to even entertain the idea that he might be brought down by circumstances." German Lopez knows the president very well because of their long association as UCR militants.

Lopez said the president is not the kind of man who will surrender "when the responsibilities of government demand his presence and determination to face the difficult problems of the country."

The rumors of a possible Alfonsin resignation, which started to circulate after the 6 September elections, have become more insistent in the last few days because of the submission by UCR Deputy Jorge Vanossi of a bill amending the law which provides for presidential succession.

The draft bill establishes that in case of the resignation of the president, the Senate president will take over as head of the executive branch and will immediately call general elections to determine who will finish the mandate of the resigning president.

Presidential Address Slated

PY120208 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0150 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (DYN)—Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez tonight announced that President Raul Alfonsin will address the nation on the evening of 14 October to announce the government's intention to promote a social and political pact aimed "at consolidating the democratic system and coexistence among Argentines."

Lopez also called "absurd and irresponsible" rumors circulating about Alfonsin's possible resignation. He added that these rumors "help interests that do not serve the well-being of Argentines."

Lopez added: "This is absurd and irresponsible, in view of the fact that the people have expressed their willingness to support this system."

Lopez said that Alfonsin "had the chance to do some reflecting, to restructure his cabinet, and to express his thoughts to the country on the recent elections."

He added that under express presidential orders, the entire cabinet "immediately started to work."

Report on Plan To Remove Alfonsin Denied

PY101440 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1342 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Cordoba, 10 Oct (NA)—General Luciano Benjamin Menendez, retired, who has been charged with very serious human rights violations, has flatly denied that he and a group of supporters—military officers and political leaders—are promoting the replacement of President Raul Alfonsin by Vice President Victor Martinez, with the approval of Army Chief of Staff General Jose Dante Caridi.

Menendez released a communique denying a report published at the end of September in Buenos Aires which, Menendez said, "is a false report that I must deny."

He added that he has no "staff and cannot have any, because I have not been on active duty since 1979, and because I have been imprisoned for 3 and a half years for having defeated subversion."

He admitted, however, that he has "military and civilian friends who visit me and comfort me," but pointed out that "it is slanderous and absurd to even think we are planning the replacement of the president by the vice president."

He added: "Gen Caridi would be highly unlikely to agree to it," stressing that "the Army chief of staff has already denied" this.

Menendez also denied having been visited by the persons whose names are given in the report, such as Peronist leader Jose Manuel de la Sota, to plan the replacement of Alfonsin.

Central Bank Declares 'Bank Holiday'

PY122130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2117 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (TELAM)—It was officially reported this afternoon that, in order to implement a package of economic measures prepared by the government, the Central Bank has ordered that a bank and exchange house holiday be observed on 13-14 October.

Therefore, all financial institutions falling under Law 21,526 and all money exchanges will not be open to the public those days.

In an official communique, the Central Bank states, however, that all banking institutions will be allowed to make retirement and pension payments on those days.

Details of New Economic Measures Leaked
PY101419 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1205 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA)—Over the weekend President Raul Alfonsin and the members of the cabinet will apply the final touches to the anti-inflationary plan, also called the 2-year plan, which, according to some reports, will be officially launched on 13 October. The plan provides for a price freeze retroactive to 5 October, and significant changes in salaries and public service rates.

The new measures presumably include a public-services rate hike "that will not be less than 15 percent" in order to coordinate rates with the salary readjustment and the price freeze.

The new stabilization program presumably has the approval of the U.S. Government, which learned about the plan during the brief stay in Washington of Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn and Central Bank President Jose Luis Machinea.

Government sources have indicated that the U.S. support presumably includes fresh funds to be granted by the U.S. Treasury in case the fiscal readjustment is not sufficient to reduce the deficit.

The measures presumably also include a bank holiday on 13 October and another devaluation of the austral, but lower than the 9 October devaluation of 12.96 percent.

According to an Economy Ministry spokesman, the decision to freeze prices at the 5 October level was motivated by the "leaks" that began to emerge on that day, which in turn unleashed increases in prices to such an extent "that it would be impossible to offset them with the salary increases" that the government is about to decree.

The measures that constitute the government's new attempt to curb inflation will continue to be evaluated by the authorities over the weekend and on Monday, which is a national holiday.

According to what has been learned, the president has asked the ministers, secretaries, and technicians involved in studying the plan not to leave Buenos Aires over the weekend.

In various sectors there is expectation about the possibility that the government will repeat the mechanism it applied in 1985, but technicians who have been consulted by *Noticias Argentinas* have said it is nearly impossible for a similar measure to be adopted on this occasion.

The technicians explained that the current contracts do not contain monthly inflation estimates like those implemented in 1985, and the currency will not be changed — in 1985 it was changed from Argentine pesos to australes. These are obstacles to applying the same types of measures that were applied in 1985, and the state runs the risk of becoming involved in much litigation with the serious possibility of losing some cases, thus entailing higher costs.

They also said the monetary authorities will probably not reduce nominal interest rates and will set real interest rates slightly higher than the inflationary estimates, which will be much lower when the plan is functioning and the backlog disappears.

They indicated that today the investor does not have the confidence he had in 1985, and thus, there would be competition for dollars.

Bomb Explodes at Railway Union Precinct
PY101449 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (NA)—Buenos Aires Province Police have reported that a medium-sized bomb exploded today at 0001 in front of the Victoria Precinct of the Railway Union. The explosion caused some damage to the walls, but there were no victims.

The device exploded just after midnight and Horacio Merlo, secretary general of the Victoria Precinct, termed the attack "intimidatory in view of the recent measures of force that have been applied by the precinct against the Mitre Railway."

Police entered the building just after the explosion to begin the appropriate investigation and implement the orders handed down by the court. [passage omitted]

Merlo stated that "the savage attack might have been an intimidatory measure carried out by some sector that feels affected by the struggle of the workers, who are demanding fair salaries that will allow them to live with dignity."

He said that the violent explosion caused "serious damage to the structure of the building, which houses the union pharmacy." he estimated that within 10 days "the repair work would be concluded." [passage omitted]

French President Mitterrand Concludes Visit

Meets Justicialist Party Leaders

PY091721 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0027 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Oct (TELAM)—French President Francois Mitterrand today met with leaders of the Renewal Faction of the Peronist Party headed by Buenos Aires Governor-elect Antonio Caffiero, who stressed their permanent commitment to democracy.

The meeting at the French Embassy in Buenos Aires was also attended by Italo Luder, Jose Manzano, Carlos Menem, Carlos Grosso, and Roberto Garcia.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, the Justicialist leaders expressed their satisfaction with the dialogue with Mitterrand.

Caffiero said they had delivered a message confirming their permanent commitment to democracy, which the French people respect so much.

After expressing satisfaction with the meeting, Caffiero said they had briefed Mitterrand on the doctrine and political essence of the Justicialist movement.

Asked if Caffiero had discussed with Mitterrand the victory of the Justicialist movement in the September elections, Caffiero answered yes, but added that Mitterrand avoided commenting on Argentine internal politics.

Regarding the prompt implementation of a new economic plan to cover the next 2 years, Caffiero said he does not know much about such a plan, but added: If the government thinks it is necessary, we are willing to talk about this or any other topic intended to help the Argentine people.

Italo Luder said they mainly talked about items of general concern in Argentine-French relations, and about the possbility of further agreements to strengthen mutual relations.

Luder spoke with journalists in front of the French Embassy. He said they made a brief analysis of the Justicialist movement in Argentina, and added that Mitterrand is very well informed about the situation.

Deputy Grosso said they stressed the need to strengthen trade realations between the two nations, and agreed that democracy is the only acceptable system for the two countries.

Grosso added that Mitterrand stressed France's willingness to accept serious new proposals regarding the foreign debt, within a framework that considers all the countries involved.

Grosso concluded by saying that Mitterrand had said he is not biased against any politician or the Peronist Party. Asked about the personality of Mitterrand, Grosso said he is a man of great experience, with respectable opinios, and a respectable political career.

Holds News Conference

PY092025 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1535 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA)—French President Francois Mitterrand today urged the international creditors and world powers to adopt measures to ease the debt servicing of the highly indebted countries, and demanded that the disarmament agreement include all kinds of strategic weapons.

Mitterrand also maintained that "there can be no benevolence when individual and collective rights are violated." He said a very important step forward has been made in Argentina with the legal condemnation of human rights violators.

The French president was categorical in demanding respect for the legal commitments contracted between creditors and debtors, and considered it "essential" to establish "a certain monetary order" to "prevent barbarism in the financial system."

Mitterrand made these statements during a news conference in the Golden Hall of the Buenos Aires Sheraton Hotel, attended by hundreds of Argentine and foreign journalists, before concluding his 4-day visit to Argentina.

During the news conference the French president said he is leaving Argentina convinced that the country is living "a harsh reality," after talking with President Raul Alfonsin, ministers of state, and opposition leaders.

He said that despite this crisis, "the people are brave and wish to preserve democracy. However, it is not easy to pass from one situation to another," thus alluding to the years of the de facto administration and to the transition to full democracy.

Before answering the questions of the many journalists, including French journalists who accompanied him on his tour, Mitterrand gave a short introduction, during which he said that through the talks he held he could evaluate the problems stemming from the economic crisis faced by Argentina and other Latin American countries.

He said that during his talk with Alfonsin they discussed bilateral relations as well as international problems that "affect world interests," such as disarmament and development.

"I have learned of new and deep aspects of the problems" that affect Argentina and the region, he said.

Mitterrand said he was pleased with his visit to the Renault Argentina plant in Cordoba. He said it was an "enthusiastic and interesting" visit, because this plant represents a "considerable contribution" to the Argentine economy.

He then said he was "very impressed" with President Raul Alfonsin's "determination."

He then answered journalists' questions. The first one asked what concrete measures France could propose to help lighten the foreign debt burden of the highly indebted countries like Argentina.

Mitterrand said categorically that "the commitments made between creditors and debtors must be respected," but then he warned of the "clear and dramatic difficulties" the debt payment represents to these countries.

"To ask (these countries) to produce and work more and to receive less in the way of funds will lead us to a bottleneck situation," he said.

The French president insisted on preserving the legal relationship and stressed that "the creditor must talk with the debtor to reach an appropriate agreement and adopt measures to facilitate the debt servicing."

He said: "There are international organizations, such as the World Bank and the IMF, that can create new resources to establish longer obligation terms."

Mitterrand said that during the recent summit in Venice, France proposed grace periods establishing more flexible terms through which creditors and debtors would establish longer terms of payment.

In this regard, Mitterrand praised the Argentine proposal to transform its debt obligations into public bonds.

The French president said neither the creditor that demands payment of the commitments that have been contracted nor the debtor that decides not to pay its commitments "is right."

"Dialogue and negotiations" are the only alternatives "to obtain better terms and grace periods," said Mitterrand, who admitted how "terribly hard it is to achieve economic recovery through normal methods" in countries that are overburdened by their foreign debts.

He added that "it is indispensable to have a certain monetary order to avoid barbarism in the financial system."

"The establishment of a certain order means to become aware" of the problem, said Mitterrand, who added that we can speak of a Marshall Plan that "would allow us to put in order" the economies of those countries affected by the crisis.

Asked about the political-economic aspects of his visit to Argentina, Mitterrand said that on the basis of the talks he held with President Alfonsin and with opposition leaders, he is convinced that Argentina is experiencing "quite a difficult situation."

But he added that despite these difficulties, he has seen "a courageous people who want to safeguard democracy." He warned, however, that "it is difficult" to overcome a situation similar to the one experienced during the Argentine de facto regime and achieve a full democracy.

Asked by a French journalist why the French Government, which praises itself for defending human rights, welcomed the South African foreign minister, Mitterrand said that France maintains diplomatic relations with different regimes, and that this "is not condemnable but part of routine diplomatic procedure."

He added that "France repudiates apartheid and the attitude held in this regard by the present South African leaders."

Asked about the receant USSR-U.S. agreement to eliminate medium- and long-range missiles in Europe, Mitterrand said he praises Reagan's and Gorbachev's willingness, but he added that this is more of a geographic kind of agreement.

He said that "we hope this will be the basis for a new agreement that in the future will eliminate all strategic weapons."

President Mitterrand said that if nuclear arms are to be decreased by 50 percent "there will still be many left," and therefore he urged the enforcement of international and complementary agreements that will lead to a full disarmament.

Asked about the human rights situation in Argentina and the situation of Argentine Poet Juan Gelman, who is in virtual exile, Mitterrand said he did not want to touch on specific issues because the human rights issue must be studied from an overall "point of view."

In this regard he said: "Many countries with atrocious dictatorships aspire to establish democratic governments."

In this case, Mitterrand said, Argentina took "an important step" when the courts sentenced the perpetrators of human rights violations. He was obviously alluding to the former Armed Forces commanders who were sentenced by civilian courts.

He added that if he had to give an opinion about other countries, such as Chile, for example, "I would be just as explicit," and he declined to give any further explanations.

Mitterrand reasserted that the French Government condemns the violation of fundamental rights and claimed the need for greater "solidarity" among nations.

The French president praised Argentine political leaders—he made specific reference to Alfonsin—describing them as "courageous people who have to confront a dramatic economic crisis."

The humorous part of the news conference occurred when an Argentine journalist asked him whether he would seek reelection in 1988. Mitterrand smiled while he was listening to the question and immediately answered: "First of all, I am not going to answer this question here. If I were going to answer it, I would do so in France. Second, I have been asked this question so many times I refuse to answer it any more."

He also declined to comment on the cohabitation [cohabitacion] issue by stating that it is strictly a French issue and this "this issue can only be resolved" by the French.

Regarding the Malvinas, he reasserted France's position, which promotes the holding of negotiations without prerequisites, and stressed that this issue was not linked at all to the Argentine vote regarding New Caledonia.

About his alleged refusal to meet with human rights organizations during his stay in Argentina, Mitterrand said that these meetings had not been requested, and that his wife had acted correctly by meeting with human rights representatives.

Mitterrand explained that in his negotiations he had discussed the issue concerning the disappearance of French citizens during the past military dictatorship because in France the disappearance of any fellow citizens "is a dramatic problem" and, therefore, the president "is compelled to intervene in the matter."

He added: "I addressed the executive branch which inherited the responsibilities of these disappearances."

Asked about the new profile of the Peronists, he merely said that yesterday he held a "very interesting" meeting with six Justicialist leaders, and he described Buenos Aires Governor-elect Antonio Caffiero as "a pleasant and educated man."

Regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict, he demanded the enforcement of the UN resolution and added that when there is an aggression in international waters, "the right to defense is legitimate."

He stated that the French forces in the Gulf of Oman will apply this principle if they are attacked.

Departs for Uruguay

PY091523 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1513 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM)—French President Francois Mitterrand departed at 1205 [1505 GMT] from the Jorge Newbery metropolitan airport for Ezeiza International Airport, where he will board the plane that will take him to Uruguay, the next stop on his South American trip.

The French chief of state was seen off at the Jorge Newbery Airport by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. The national anthems of the two countries were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

At Ezeiza Airport Mitterrand will board the Concorde that brought him from Europe.

Defense Minister Returns From U.S. Visit

PY091417 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena today returned from the United States after discussing with his U.S. counterpart Caspar Weinberger items relative to possible purchases of military equipment by Argentina, and other issues regarding the continent's security.

The rest of the Argentine delegation, comprising Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner, General Jorge Bianchi, and Defense Production Secretary Jose Maria Llados, will remain in Washington "to discuss the technical aspects" of the possible shipment of new equipment and spare parts.

The minister returned at noon today but did not talk to the reporters waiting to interview him at Ezeiza International Airport. It is assumed that Jaunarena later met with President Alfonsin to report on the results of his meetings in Washington. [passage omitted]

Bolivia

Government To Negotiate Credit With USSR

PY122221 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Government has offered Bolivia a $220-million credit to purchase equipment and machinery. The credit will be analyzed during a binational meeting on economic matters, which will open in Santa Cruz on 12 October.

Alfredo Olmedo, under secretary for international economic and financial affairs, has said the line of credit reflects the Soviet Government's willingness to offer capital goods to Bolivia, with a view toward promoting Bolivian socioeconomic development, in keeping with the economic reactivation policy.

Olmedo added that the points on the agenda for the meeting are interdependent; that is, if one of them is not solved, the remaining points will also remain unsolved. The matters are interdependent from a functional viewpoint.

"If the problems affecting COMIBOL in connection with the La Palca and Machacamarca issues are not solved, it will be impossible to address the foreign debt issue, and we will be unable to study the line of credit," he said.

The Soviet Embassy has promised the Bolivian Government to send specialized committees to analyze the agenda items, with a view toward speeding up the negotiations.

The following major topics are included on the agenda: The El Bala hydroelectric project proposal, the foreign debt refinancing program, the solution of the La Palca and Machacamarca problems, the provision of financial resources to COMIBOL, and other minor points.

Concerning the El Bala project, Olmedo said Bolivia has asked the USSR to perform the technical and financial feasibility studies, to build the project, and to take care of marketing the energy.

Concerning the foreign debt owed by the public sector, Olmedo said: "The protocol that COMIBOL signed in the USSR has two major goals: 1) To solve the La Palca plant problems and to update its technology. The USSR was invited to create a binational company to manage the plant; 2) Regarding Cachamarca, the contract for which has been practically annulled, the equipment and machinery that Bolivia can no longer use will be returned, and no new equipment will be delivered. The above operations involve a system of financial compensation. The government has thus solved the problem of the debt owed to the USSR, which is a limited amount."

The major problem at La Palca is the rapid deterioration of equipment through rust, pollution, and obsolescence.

Olmedo concluded by saying the USSR has offered Bolivia a $220-million credit to be repaid over a 20-year period, with an 8-year grace period, and a 2.5-percent interest rate. This is the only type of international credit that Bolivia can accept, because of its current economic situation.

Army Marks Anniversary of Che's Death

PY091404 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] At a ceremony yesterday in the Honor Courtyard of the Miraflores Headquarters, the Bolivian Armed Forces paid homage to the heroes who wiped out the guerrilla forces headed by Ernesto Che Guevara in Nancaguasu 20 years ago.

We celebrate the victory of Nancaguasu on 8 October with admiration for all who participated in the antiguerrilla campaign, said General Romulo Mercado, acting Army commander, during the ceremony which was attended by the defense minister, the public health minister, and the industry and commerce minister. Several units of the La Paz Military Garrison participated in this ceremony.

General Mercado paid homage to the memory of the Bolivian Army officers who died in the fighting, particularly to Lieutenants Luis Saavedra and Jorge Ayala Chaves; 2d lts Hugo Mengaza, Envil Laredo, and Eduardo Menarde. Noncommissioned Officer Raul Cornejo; Sergeant Guillermo Torres Martinez; and soldiers Amador Armaza, Angel Flores, Sabino Cosido, Abel Callapa, Alejandro Caldias, and others.

General Mercado said: Looking back on 20 centuries of history, this century is characterized by violence. Moral principles are crumbling, civic duties are neglected, and patriotic obligations are disregarded. Man is besieged both in the urban and rural areas. The pace of discord and chaos is accelerating and attacks against the legal order are common.

Army, Students Clash

PY121650 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0334 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] La Paz, 9 oct (EFE)—The Bolivian University's National Council (CNUB), the COB, and other organizations today protested the military intervention at the Gabriel Moreno University of Santa Cruz, where the Army prevented students from holding a ceremony in honor of "Che" Guevara.

After violently clashing with students, 8th Army Division Personnel entered the university and burned "Che" Guevara's photograph that was hanging on the main facade of the building, where the students were commemorating the 20th anniversary of Guevara's death.

The COB deemed this incident a violation of the university's autonomy, and stated that this type of repression is a violation of the right of free expression.

The COB also accused Franz Rozich, 8th Army Division commander, of performing "prepotent and violent" actions "that violate the right of free expression," similar to those staged during the dictatorial regimes.

Other organizations that demand respect for political plurality and citizens' rights also protested the 8th Army Division's actions.

According to Rozich, the students provoked the Army by hanging a photograph of the Cuban guerrilla in front of the location where the Army was going to hold a ceremony to honor the Bolivian soldiers who were killed in guerrilla fights against "Che" Guevara 20 years ago.

Jesus Angulo, rector of the Gabriel Rene Moreno University, reported today that the soldiers violently invaded the university, beat up the students, held university officials at gunpoint, pulled down "Che" Guevara's photograph, and burned it.

According to official reports, two students were badly injured and several others sustained minor injuries.

The rector said the Santa Cruz University Council decided to break relations with the 8th Army Division, and to temporarily suspend Armed Forces students attending classes at that university, until the 8th Division publicly apologizes for having resorted to that violent action.

No incidents were reported in other Bolivian cities and towns where students and political organizations held political and cultural ceremonies in honor of "Che" Guevara.

Communists Criticize New Energy Minister

PY112026 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0148 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] La Paz 10 Oct (EFE)—The pro-Moscow Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) today released a document warning that the YPFB will be sold to private interests in the medium term, and that it will be later handed over to the multinationals.

The PCB warning is based on the recent appointment of Fernando Illanes, former Bolivian ambassador to the White House [title as received], as Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister.

According to the PCB, the designation of Illanes represents a new step forward in "the control of power by the foremost representatives of the oligarchical group linked to the neoliberal economic program, the multinationals, and the policy of subordination to the United States."

The document also states that the designation frustrates the aspirations of the ruling party militants who want to be included in Victor Paz Estenssoro's team of advisers, because those at the head of the economic sector ministries are all representatives of financial and business groups.

The PCB says that Illanes will continue with the "dismantling of state enterprises" to conform with the plan designed by the IMF. The PCB adds that Illanes will therefore sell the YPFB and turn over oil exploitation and exploration to multinational corporations.

Meanwhile, Carlos Iturralde, president of the Bolivian Private Businessmen's Confederation [Confederacion de Empresarios Privados de Bolivia—CEPB] today expressed the confederation's satisfaction with the designation of Illanes to head the Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry.

Iturralde said it will be easier for Illanes to conclude Bolivian natural gas sale agreements with Brazil.

Fernando Illanes, former CEPB president and former Bolivian ambassador to the United States beginning in 1985, was appointed minister on 8 October.

Brazil

Army Chief of Staff Dies in Parachute Accident

PY120048 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0005 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text]Army Chief of Staff General Fernando Valente Pamplona has died. Gen Pamplona was involved in a parachuting accident during a jump he made at the world parachuting contest held in Foz do Iguazu, Parana State. Gen Pamplona's parachute was blown by winds and he fell in the woods of the Foz de Iguazu National Park.

A helicopter tried to rescue Gen Pamplona but he died as a result of multiple fractures. His body has been taken to the Foz do Iguazu morgue.

Gen Pamplona was 64 years old and had been awarded several national and foreign medals. He was promoted to Army chief of staff last year. He leaves a wife, four children, and a grandchild.

Reaction to President Sarney's Support Request

PY091649 Brasilia Radio Nacional da AmazoniaNetwork in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Excerpts] The announcement by President Jose Sarney met favorable reactions among Cabinet ministers and state governors. Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercio sent a telex to Planalto Palace affirming that the differences between the PMDB and the president can be overcome only if an effort is made to do so.

Federal District Governor Jose Aparecido said the president spoke frankly, calling on politicians to review the country's problems. In the opinion of Rio Grande do Norte Governor Geraldo Mello, the announcement marks the end of a stage in the Sarney government and proposes to begin a new stage. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre expressed his willingness to sign the document, entitled Democracy and Development. He affirmed that the president's complaints were correctly stated. Health Minister Roberto Santos also said he will sign the document, which presents a minimum government program for the remainder of President Sarney's term, even before the PMDB makes its decision. [passage omitted]

PMDB Senate leader Fernando Henrique Cardoso commented on the position of his party's president, Ulysses Guimaraes, regarding the support of some sectors of the party for the document. According to Senator Cardoso, the PMDB leadership is studying the document.

[Begin Henrique recording] We have information that the documents were being signed by some members of the Democratic Center [a faction of the PMDB]. The president talked with Ulysses Guimaraes, who naturally does not think it advisable that the documents be individually signed. A meeting of the party executive board has already been called for next Thursday. As I have said, we have to analyze the document and calmly study what it proposes. [end recording]

Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso said the PMDB is not necessarily interested in breaking with the president, adding that the party has a strong commitment to the democratic transition and that this is not the time to create more difficulties because the country's main concern now is to write a new constitution.

Deputy Carlos Sant'anna, the government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday refuted the PMDB leadership's criticism of party members who sign the document individually. According to Sant'anna, this criticism is admissible in a democratic process, but he expects critics to understand the position of those who decide to sign the document individually. Carlos Sant'anna believes it is possible to obtain 250 signatures of support within the PMDB. He contends the gathering of individual signatures before the official pronouncement of the Party Executive Board does not mean the PMDB is being trampled. [passage omitted]

President Jose Sarney needs tranquillity to govern, said Deputy Marcos Lima, PMDB of Minas Gerais, who is a member of the Democratic Center. According to him, in addition to the Democratic Center, other segments of the PMDB will support President Sarney.

Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes affirmed that the PFL will give President Sarney all the support he needs, and criticized PFL president, Marco Maciel.

Minister Magalhaes, a member of the retinue that accompanied President Sarney on his trip to Rio Grande do Norte, said upon landing at 1815 yesterday at Brasilia air base, that the PFL will unconditionally support the document, even without the concurrence of the executive board and party president Senator Marco Maciel. Minister Magalhaes did not specify the motive for his differences with the party president, saying only that Senator Marco Maciel, a man who has rendered great service to the nation, is just very tired. Thirty-three PMDB and PFL congressmen were present at the Brasilia Air Base to welcome Sarney and to express support for him.

Administration Minister Aluizio Alves said the PFL can and must support the Sarney government, and that no alliance with the PMDB is necessary.

Finance Minister Bresser Views Debt Proposal

PY091452 Brasilia Radio Nacional da AmazoniaNetwork in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira's proposal to renegotiate the Brazilian foreign debt has received support from the FRG, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

Foreign debt adviser Fernando Bracher has met separately with the ambassadors of the FRG, the United States, and the United Kingdom to report on the Brazilian Government's negotiations with its foreign creditors.

During these meetings, Fernando Bracher learned from the ambassadors that the governments of the three countries have received favorably the Brazilian renegotiation proposal, which is not conventional.

Bracher did not rule out the possibility that Brazil might make a token payment before the 26th [month not specified] when three U.S. Government organizations, including the Federal Reserve Bank, could classify Brazil as a high-risk debtor [pagador duvidoso].

Bracher also explained that the problems between Brazil and the World Bank do not stem from the debt renegotiation but from internal problems related to programs that require IDB investments.

Central Bank Head Says Accord With IMF Possible

PY101458 Brasilia Radio Nacional da AmazoniaNetwork in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] During a meeting with businessmen of the Sao Paulo industrial federation yesterday, Central Bank President Fernando Milliet said Brazil will reach an accord with the IMF if such a step must be taken in order to obtain foreign funds for promoting development. Milliet explained that the Japanese are interested in providing financial resources for investments in indebted countries, stressing that under no circumstance will Brazil reach an accord with the private banks with IMF mediation.

Military Obtain 19.5-Percent Salary Increase

PY121355 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 87 p A-4

[By Dalton Moreira]

[Text] Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves yesterday announced in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, that all Armed Forces members will receive a 19.5-percent salary increase. This increase was approved by President Jose Sarney on 6 October and it will be published in the official bulletin next week.

The salary increase was discussed by Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves, Aeronautics Minister Octavio Julio Moreira Lima, Navy Minister Saboia, and Armed Forces General Staff (Emfa) Minister Paulo Roberto Camarinha at the Emfa headquarters on 2 October. During this meeting, they decided to make a joint request to President Sarney.

On the morning of 6 October, the military ministers met with the president and asked him for a 21.5-percent real salary increase. The president, noting that the country was living through a financial crisis, said austerity should be maintained. *FOLHA DE SAO PAULO* learned that the president even called the salary increase petition "nonsense," and offered the military ministers a 9-percent increase. General Leonidas Pires Goncalves responded that he was offering the Armed Forces "an adjustment not in keeping with reality," because in the last few years salaries have dropped to unrealistic levels. He said he thought it would be better not to grant "anything" at all than to grant a 9- percent increase. At one point in the meeting, the general even reached the point of slamming his fist on the table.

In the end, President Sarney proposed a 19.5-percent increase effective this month. The military ministers accepted this proposal. After the meeting, General Leonidas Pires Goncalves told a friend that they did not like the president's initial proposal because "we all serve the country, and we really dislike salary differences."

Newspaper Reports Meeting of Hard Liners

PY110207 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULOin Portuguese 9 Oct 87 p A9

[Text] Last Wednesday night, at a meeting in the Aeronautics Club in downtown Rio de Janeiro, former Justice Minister Armando Falcao, reserve General Jose Luiz Coelho Neto, and reserve Brigadier Joao Paulo Burnier discussed the possibility of the Armed Forces intervening in the political process to pull the country out of the present situation, which they consider to be one of "pre-anarchy" and "verging on absolute chaos."

"If the politicians are incapable of staving off chaos, the Armed Forces will have no alternative but to intervene," said Brigadier Burnier, who has been accused by reserve Captain Sergio Miranda (nicknamed "Monkey Sergio") of masterminding the would-be "Jakarta Operation" in the 1970's to blow up a Rio de Janeiro natural gas storage tank and throw Brazilian Communists and former Rio de Janeiro Governor Carlos Lacerda into the Atlantic Ocean. The sea end of the operation was to be carried out by members of PARASAR (the air rescue group) [expansion unknown].

As former Justice Minister Falcao put it, "the military does not really want to intervene, but the present Constitution demands that the Armed Forces defend law and order as well as the constituted powers. If there were no way to forestall the dissolution of the government, military intervention would be inevitable, although undesirable."

In the opinion of Gen Coelho Neto, the political liberalization "was wrong and premature, because the political parties lacked sufficient organization." Asked if he considered a military intervention possible, he said: "Not yet. Unfortunately, we still have to suffer longer. Only the Heavenly Father can foresee the exact moment (of that intervention)"

Gen Euclydes Figueiredo, brother of former President Joaoa Baptista Figueiredo and former military commander of Amazonia and of the ESG [Superior War College], said he was not sure whether a military intervention would be a solution for Brazil, but affirmed that "the Socialists are dominating the Brazilian Government through the politicians, all of them."

Armando Falcao also said that "the Constituent Assembly should not have convened because the country did not face a social upheaval. It was nothing but a disappointment for the Brazilian people, a big lie and a false promise. They gave the impression that the Constituent Assembly would solve all the problems, but so far it has voted only five articles."

Gen Coelho Neto admitted that "one of the solutions" could be calling direct presidential elections, "provided the parliamentary form of government is not instituted. It is not that the Armed Forces oppose the parliamentary system. The trouble would be that we would have 120 prime ministers per year."

EFE on 'Plotters'

PY110059 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2148 GMT10 Oct 87

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Oct (EFE)—The Brazilian press has charged that Army officers of the old "hard line," among them General Euclides Figueiredo, brother of former President Joao Figueiredo, might be involved in a conspiracy against the Sarney government, which they consider to be leftist.

A report was carried today by the Brasilia newspaper *Correio Brasiliense*, which says General Ivan de Souza Mendes, head of the National Intelligence Service, has handed to President Jose Sarney a dossier containing the plotters' names.

In that list are the names of General Jardim de Matos, Aeronautics Minister during the Figueiredo government; Brigadiers Joao Paulo Burnier and Marcio Melo; General Euclides Figueiredo; reserve General Jose Luis Coelho Neto; and Armando Falcao, a civilian who was Justice Minister under the Figueiredo government.

A similar report was carried yesterday in the newspaper *Folha de Sao Paulo*, which said the group in question may have gathered on Wednesday night at the Aeronautics Club in Rio de Janeiro to analyze the possibilities of an Armed Forces intervention against the Sarney government. *Folha* added that the current political process was evaluated at that meeting, and those who participated agreed it is in a state of "pre-anarchy" or "on the verge of total chaos."

Brigadier Burnier reportedly said that "if the politicians are incapable of staving off chaos, the Armed Forces will have no alternative but to intervene." Brigadier Burnier has been charged with masterminding the would-be "Jakarta Operation" in the 1970's to blow up a Rio de Janeiro gas storage tank and throw a group of Communists into the sea, including then Governor Carlos Lacerda.

In the opinion of Gen Coelho Neto, the political liberalization "was wrong and premature, because the political parties lacked sufficient organization," although he does not believe this is the time for a military intervention: "Unfortunately, we still have to suffer more," he said.

According to*Folha*, Gen Euclides Figueiredo was not sure that a military intervention would be a solution for Brazil, but said that "the Socialists are dominating the Brazilian Government through the politicians."

Former Justice Minister Falcao said that "the military does not really want to intervene, but the present Constitution demands that the Armed Forces defend law and order, as well as the constituted powers." He added that if there were no way to forestall the dissolution of the government, military intervention would be inevitable, "although undesirable."

Advisers to President Sarney quoted by the Agencia ESTADO press agency today confirmed the existence of the dossier in which a warning is made that the government's "progressive" policy upsets the most reactionary right. They also said that for the time being the government can do nothing about the meetings of that group, but it is watching them closely to prevent further consequences.

Chile

Copper Group Resolution Condemns U.S.

PY100233 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] The Intergovernmental Council for Copper Exporting Countries, CIPEC, has approved a resolution in favor of Chile which condemns U.S. protectionist measures impeding Chilean copper exports from entering the U.S. market. This was reported by Mines Minister Samuel Lira, who recently returned from Zaire, located in central Africa, where ministers from copper exporting countries held a meeting.

Regarding the CIPEC resolution condemning the United States, he said it has been unanimously approved by all CIPEC countries, including those with which Chile maintains no diplomatic relations.

[Begin Lira recording] It is important to state that CIPEC issued a resolution that was unanimously approved by all countries attending the meeting [words indistinct] regarding the protectionist threat [words indistinct] draft bills currently under study in the U.S. Congress. This resolution also specifically repudiates the protectionist measures that have been enforced against Chile, or Chilean copper. [end recording]

The U.S. Congress is studying a draft bill promoted by Senator Edward Kennedy that seeks to impede or hinder the entrance of (?Chilean) copper exports into the United States.

Regarding the international copper price which, on 9 October, surpassed $0.88 per pound, Minister Lira said this is the best copper price in the last 6 years, but that we have to act cautiously.

[Begin recording] [Lira] It is the best price in the last few years.

[Unidentified individual's question indistinct]

[Lira] As you know, a decrease or increase of $0.01 per pound on copper rates spells a loss or gain of $30 million per year. Therefore, it is very important for Chile to have this unexpected inflow of income. But we have to be cautious, because the average copper price is $0.71. This means we have to be realistic in this regard, because although it is true we have experienced an important increase in copper prices, it has not been sufficient to cause an important increase in the average price for the year, which stands at $0.71. [end recording]

Concluding his statement, Mines Minister Lira also referred to the CIPEC meeting held in Zaire and the activities that were carried out there.

Ministry Declines Comment on EEC Note

PY092022 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Report from the Foreign Ministry, by Antonio Cofre]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has announced that it will not comment on a statement by the EEC saying that the return of a democratic government in Chile is essential for the reestablishment of peace and respect for human rights.

The document was handed to Chilean Foreign Minister Ricardo Garcia by FRG Ambassador Horst Kullak-Ublick, who is the EEC charge d'affaires in Chile.

The EEC document states that all Chileans should enjoy absolute freedom of information and the right to choose their own president and members of congress, within the framework of an electoral process that will guarantee the expression of their free will.

The EEC statement also repudiates violence, regardless of its origin. It expresses hope that the government, institutions, and all political forces in Chile will adopt the necessary measures so the next elections will be held in compliance with the international agreements signed by Chile. [passage omitted]

Power Outage Affects 1,400-Km Area

PA120300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Santiago, 11 Oct (AFP)—A partial power outage affected a broad part of Chile, covering an area extending for 1,400 km, including Santiago, where one-third of the affected 12 million inhabitants live.

Sources of the Carabineros reported that the electricity outage was caused by a failure in the interconnection system that extends from Colbun to Alto Jahuel. It is not known if the outage was caused by an attack on high-tension towers.

Radio reports indicated that a 13-minute power cut affected La Serena, 400 km north of the capital, and an 8-minute power interruption affected Puerto Montt, 1,000 km south of Santiago.

In the central part of the Chilean capital, the outage was partial and intermittent, and some outlying neighborhoods were dark for several minutes.

In the provinces, there was a drop in voltage in home and public lighting systems, while there were partial power cuts in Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, Curico, Concepcion, Los Angeles, and Temuco.

No organization has claimed credit for the outage, but previous power outages were claimed by the clandestine, left-wing Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), which has held Chilean Army Colonel Carlos Carreno under its control for the past 41 days.

Further on Aftermath of General Strike

PY092146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1439 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Santiago, 9 Oct (EFE)—It was learned today that another youth has died as a result of injuries he sustained during the day of general strike staged on 7 October, thus increasing the death toll to three.

According to the newspaper *La Epoca*, Carlos Richard Valdevenito died yesterday, 8 October, at the Santiago Central Hospital, after sustaining a bullet wound to the head on Wednesday night.

The boy was wounded while walking on a street in the southern sector of Santiago, where incidents took place between demonstrators and the police.

Another victim was 2-year-old Felipe Gutierrez Garrido, who sustained a bullet wound in the stomach while standing with his father at the door of his house.

The third fatality occurred on the night of 7 October when three unidentified hooded individuals fired at 21-year-old Jorge Guzman Urrutia on a street in the western sector of Santiago.

Personnel of the Carabineros press office, when asked by EFE, stated they did not have any official report on the death of a third person as a result of

Peace Committee Files Charges

PY100319 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Excerpt] The Chilean Committee for the Defense of Peace [Corporacion Pro-defensa de la Paz—CORPACH] has requested penal and monetary sanctions against the instigators and perpetrators of the deaths that occurred during the stoppage ordered by the National Workers Command [CNT] headed by Manuel Bustos.

CORPACH lawyer (Francisco Javier Gonzalez Montreal) has just filed charges against those responsible for the deaths with the 11th criminal court in Santiago, which is presided over by (Monica Talby).

The lawyer explained that the charges were filed in order to start the investigations and identify the responsible persons. [passage omitted]

Carabineros Chief Cited

PY101441 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Metropolitan Region Carabineros Chief General Gabriel Ormeno today charged that subversive and common criminals act together. He was referring to the violent actions during the stoppage organized by the National Workers Command.

Gen Ormeno made these comments after attending a ceremony in O'Higgins Park to commemorate Police School Security Guards Day. He said the two kinds of criminals support each other, and these criminals take advantage of any kind of demonstration to cause disorder for their own benefit.

He added: We will never attain perfection, but thanks to our efforts, no big problems have arisen, as they have on other occasions.

Ormeno was asked if special security measures were to be adopted on the outskirts of the city, especially in La Victoria slum. His reply was that measures have already been adopted, and that security forces in that area have been reinforced for the safety of the people living there.

He said all slums have the right to enjoy peace, and Carabineros are constatly patrolling and evaluating future problems. Therefore, we have to change with the times, which is one of our objectives, he said.

IU Leaders Held Incommunicado

PY112242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0107 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] Santiago, 9 Oct (EFE)—A Santiago judge who is investigating government charges raised against the leaders who called the 7 October general strike today ordered that United Left [IU] coalition leaders Fanny Pollarolo and Carlos Millan be held incommunicado.

Judge German Valenzuela today ordered that Pollarolo and Millan be arrested and held incommunicado after questioning them regarding the suit that has been filed by Interior Ministry lawyers.

The government has pressed charges against 39 social and political leaders for the alleged crime of having called the stoppage on 7 October during which 3 people were killed, 10 people sustained bullet wounds, and more than 500 people were arrested in violent incidents throughout the country.

Heriberto Lira and Alvaro Erazo, who are among those charged by the government, and who were questioned today, have been arrested, but they are not being held incommunicado. Twenty-seven others were released.

On 13 October Judge Arnoldo Dreysse will question three CNT [National Workers Command] leaders, among whom is CNT President Manuel Bustos.

Colombia

UP Leader Killed; Capital 'Militarized'

PA120250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Bogota, 11 Oct (AFP)—The Colombian capital was militarized tonight to forestall disturbances following the assassination of Jaime Pardo Leal, Communist senator and former presidential candidate.

The presence of soldiers was noticed in the vicinity of Narino Palaco in downtown Bogota and in the suburb of Policarpa, where some acts of protest have occurred.

That sector of Bogota is inhabited mostly by poor people.

However, public order is being controlled by the military.

The main avenue of downtown Bogota, Carrera 10, has been closed to vehicular traffic.

Pardo Leal, who had reported the existence of paramilitary groups that, according to him, have killed 471 leaders and members of the Patriotic Union (UP) political party, of which he was president. [sentence as received].

UP, Others React

PA121544 [Editorial Report] Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish at 1215 GMT on 12 October carries a series of reports related to the assassination of Jaime Pardo Leal, president of the Patriotic Union [UP] and former presidential candidate, who was gunned down by three assassins near La Meza.

After giving some biographical information on Pardo Leal, the station outlines the arrangements for his wake and subsequent burial on 13 October.

Discussing the UP reaction to the killing, the station reports that the party has urged its members, friends, and sympathizers to resolutely continue the political struggle that is Pardo Leal's legacy. The report cites a UP communique calling for a nationwide protest on 13 October in the form of "work stoppages, marches, barricades, and street demonstrations," to express indignation over and repudiation of the assassination. The communique states that the UP will "remain determined not to end its battle for life, peace, and democratic change." It adds that "the government will have to answer for this crime, because on various occasions, the deceased political leader had presented specific charges regarding political crimes that were being committed in the country."

From the government viewpoint, the station cites an official communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic, which states that on Friday, Pardo Leal had voluntarily traveled without the official guard that had been assigned to him. It notes that on being apprised of the shooting, President Virgilio Barco Vargas immediately assigned an official to take the appropriate measures. The station notes the expressed "indignation" of former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, a Liberal, regarding the killing, quoting him as saying that "this crime is added to so many others that stain the country's history, and raises tremendous questions about the nation's future." Lleras Restrepo called for those responsible to be found and punished. In the same vein, the country's attorney general called on citizens to help the authorities find those responsible for this "criminal campaign."

Meanwhile, another report states that, according to Bogota Government Secretary William Cruz, a policeman and two civilians were killed and considerable

property damage was caused as a result of rioting by UP members last night, while there are unconfirmed reports that a UP member was also killed.

Finally, the presidential adviser on peace matters is reported as having said early this morning that "over and above all other considerations serenity and cool heads must prevail, so that the ongoing social and political changes can be continued within the framework of democracy."

Peru

French President Mitterrand Arrives in Lima

PA102245 [Editorial Report] Lima Television Peruana in Spanish at 2140 GMT on 10 October broadcasts a 24-minute live report on the arrival from Uruguay of French President Francois Mitterrand at Chavin Air Force Base in Lima. Mitterrand steps off his plane at 2150 GMT and is welcomed by Peruvian President Alan Garcia. Several cabinet members are also present. Mitterrand inspects the honor guard and is introduced to the Peruvian officials. The announcer says this is a historic event, as the last visit to Peru by a French president took place 23 years ago. The report ends at 2204 GMT with the announcer saying the two presidents will be leaving for the Presidential Palace "in a few minutes." No statements are broadcast.

Welcoming Statements Reported

PA112244 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0059 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Statements by President Alan Garcia and visiting French President Francois Mitterrand at Government Palace in Lima; Mitterrand's statement in French, with simultaneous translation into Spanish by interpreter—live]

[Text] [Garcia] I welcome the president of the French Republic who, in a gesture of friendship, has come to visit Peru and discuss the international situation and matters of mutual interest to our two countries.

Upon greeting Francois Mitterrand, the French president, I am greeting a man who represents the nation of liberty, equality, and the much-hoped-for human fraternity. He represents a country that is a crucible of experiments and a guide to us forever, because we built America's independence with these principles and are currently trying to establish the continent's economic independence with them as well.

However, President Mitterrand is also a fighter [words indistinct] We greet him not only as president but as (Morlan), his name in the resistance movement. We also greet him as a freedom fighter. We greet him as founder of the Socialist Party, which is struggling for justice within democracy. We greet him at this moment when Latin America's democracy is facing tests and obstacles, and we tell him that the important thing when building a democracy is that it be able to overcome these tests and triumph over all obstacles. There cannot be a passive democracy in which everything has been done. Democracy entails an obligation to continue building and transforming.

This was the profound message we received from the France of 2 centuries ago, from the France of the commune, from the socialist France of (?that century)—the good example of achieving a transformation within the bounds of freedom. I welcome you on behalf of the entire Peruvian people. [applause]

[Mitterrand] Ladies and gentlemen: When I received President Garcia in Paris not too long ago, I thought we should meet again, preferably in Lima, Peru, to continue our talks, which I considered very interesting. In addition, I really wanted to visit this country, as I had only been in its airports, which are very much like any other airports. This time, in Lima, one cannot help but be amazed at the great vestiges of the past, and at the same time become interested in the current efforts to face this extraordinary human development that has made Lima a city of 6 million inhabitants. One can easily imagine how much ingenuity and work is necessary to face the current needs of this great population crowded around and inside this big city. This ia a big capital city, which now must follow the development and evolution of modern times. I know that the housing problem is one of your government's main problems. I know that many things have already been done in this field, but there is still much to be done. My visit to Peru is but a short one. It is hard to express my impressions from what I have seen in just one afternoon. However, I have read and heard about the country, and many people in the world are looking at Peru with interest. This has enabled me to acquire some knowledge that, although limited, has helped me to have some idea of fundamental matters concerning the country.

I am not here as a tourist, even though you may generously show me prodigious monuments and the magnificent historical places in this city. I have come here to be informed, to talk with President Garcia, whose well-known personality obviously has an influence in Latin America.

I must add that when we met and discussed various historical aspects and the development of our societies, we realized that we shared some objectives, naturally with some differences, as there are differences between the Peru of today and France, which is the country I currently head. Of course, I am not going to go into details regarding the topics we have discussed since the beginning of my visit. Evidently, in confronting the problem of development, the debt problem and the decisions adopted by the president of the Republic of Peru, we must say that it is a problem that is very difficult to resolve. It is a problem that boils down to the people's survival, to their possibilities for surviving. The

(?current policies) can be accepted or rejected; they can be corrected or modified at the international level. Naturally, there is no reason why I should meddle in this country's domestic affairs, and I will not do so. I will not comment on the options chosen by this country. These matters must be viewed with an open spirit, bearing in mind that it is almost impossible to compare the situation in Europe—particularly in developed countries—with the difficulties that President Alan Garcia must cope with.

I believe that the exchange of viewpoints, which has already begun, will continue later on, according to our program. We must talk with a spirit of mutual understanding. Therefore, upon returning to France we will have an opportunity to discuss in international debates ways to prevent Peru's isolation from the international community because of its position regarding the foreign debt problem—without having to pay too high a price, if it can comply with its commitments, and at the same time help its people have a better standard of living. At first glance, these appear to be contradictory objectives.

I am very interested in the action plan of President Alan Garcia. It contains great ideals and traditions that the French have upheld—my traditions. But of course, this is the framework of a republic, which defends the interests of all and which represents all the French people without distinction.

I believe President Alan Garcia has a great personality. He dares to act in whatever direction he finds just. Of course, he is finding the opposition everybody can imagine in a world and society that is disturbed by old rivalries and ambitions. This is his responsibility and he, as president and chief of state, has to fulfill his mission. We always see him act according to his convinctions and taking into consideration the needs and positions of others.

One can lead only if one can make decisions. These are subjects of conversation among us. I also say whatever I feel, and I will say now that this trip of mine to Peru is not just a stopover, a pause in our trip through Latin America. This trip is—and I hope to achieve this—a way of telling the Peruvian people that they must have hopes, that other countries of the world understand their problems.

I also want to tell President Alan Garcia that despite beliefs to the contrary, democracy is evident here. It has been taking the shape of a man who is loyal to his convinctions and who loves his people, and this deserves much respect.

Ladies and gentlemen, regarding the domestic affairs of this country, I am from another country; therefore, it is not up to me to state my opinion on the affairs of the Peruvian people and [words indistinct].

I wish Peru much luck. I will be here for a very few hours. We will be leaving very soon, but we will be doing so with the hope of having learned much more about this country.

We want to leave ties of friendship, understanding, and mutual aid here. I believe that this should be the basis of international society.

President Garcia Appoints Defense Minister

PA092004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Lima, 9 Oct (AFP)—It was officially announced in Lima that Peruvian President Alan Garcia today appointed Division General Enrique Lopez Albujar, the general commander of the Army, as defense minister.

Gen Lopez Albujar will be the first minister to hold the recently created post, which will join together the current ministries of War, Aeronautics, and Navy, in accordance with a law proposed by Garcia and approved by the National Congress last April.

It was announced that President Garcia will swear in the defense minister next Wednesday during a ceremony at the Government Palace.

Garcia Promulgates Bank Nationalization Law

PA111710 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Oct (AFP)—Peruvian President Alan Garcia today promulgated the law nationalizing the country's financial system. The law "declares banking, financial, and insurance companies to be areas of social interest."

The publication today in the official newspaper *El Peruano* of the controversial law, which has divided the country during the last 60 days, comes at a time when French President Francois Mitterrand has ended his short "friendly visit" to Peru. [passage omitted] The law, approved by both chambers of Congress 14 days ago, and which goes into effect tomorrow, Monday, contains 25 articles, one provisional measure, and one final measure. [passage omitted]

Communique on Nationalization Law

PA120400 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0140 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Government communique issued in Lima on 11 October; read by Interior Minister Jose Barsallo—recorded]

[Text] The government reports the following to the people:

1. The law for the nationalization of the financial and insurance system was published by the official newspaper *El Peruano* today, 11 October. According to the Constitution, the law goes into effect tomorrow, 12 October, and its enforcement will be carried out without

haste, but with firmness. The government reports that Article 23 of the law fully guarantees private savings deposits, the users' valuables, and safety boxes—which will not be seized regardless of the circumstances.

2. The law was promulgated following the most extensive debate ever to take place in Peru's history, and within the framework of the most absolute freedom. The country is aware that the law seeks to democratize and decentralize credit, overcoming a situation in which powerful economic groups monopolized the banks' and insurance companies' activities for their benefit. The law specifies the creation of regional banks with a majority of private participation, and will operate in all the regions and departments to develop their economies. The law also specifies that small shareholders will also have access to the nationalized banks' property. The banks' clients and small-and medium-sized industrialists will also be represented in the banks' directorate boards. According to the law, the government will welcome proposals for the banking and nonbanking employees' participation in the banks' ownership. This proves that the government's goal is not to replace an economic group with a bureaucratic group in the banks' directorate; quite the contrary, the government seeks to sponsor social participation in the banks' shareholding and ownership.

3. The government reasserts to the nation that its action program clearly distinguishes the use of capital for production purposes, which is quite different from a speculative and monopolistic handling of credit. The government is pledged to carry out Peru's sovereign reactivation, so it supports and will continue to support capital investments in the production and industrial sectors. The nationalization law does not affect private property or industrial investments. Quite the contrary; this is a measure that supports those who invest in the industrial sector, and guarantees that they will remain independent from a monopolistic and speculative domination.

4. On this important day, the government urges citizens to remain calm concerning any rumor or false information that only seeks to create insecurity. The government reasserts the law's social goals, within the full enforcement of our Constitution and democracy in Peru.

Lima, 11 October 1987.

Second Attack on Bolivian Embassy Reported

PY101218 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0305 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Last night the Bolivian Embassy was the target of a second terrorist attack on the same day. This time, the damage was more serious than in the first attack, which occurred early on 8 October. The glass in the embassy's front windows and part of the guard post were destroyed. According to an embassy source, a bomb that terrorists planted near the iron fence went off at 2300. In the first attack a firebomb was placed on a tree near the building. Nearby buildings were also damaged by the shock waves.

After the first attack yesterday, Bolivian diplomats said the action might have something to do with the 20th anniversary of the death of Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who died while trying to promote a South American revolutionary center in Bolivia.

Police Arrest Alleged Shining Path Members

PA100437 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] A hideout of Shining Path terrorists in Huinchos, Huancabamba Province, was raided by the police. The police arrested five Shining Path members and seized firearms and explosives.

The terrorists arrested during the antisubversive operation are: Felix Ocana, Serapio Amao Merino, Teodosio Alca Quispe, Mauro Laso Perez, and Geronimo Rojas Quispe. In the Shining Path hideout, the police found the explosive material stolen from the Pucara mine in Huancabamba. They also found firearms, 65 dynamite sticks, 300 detonators, and 66 meters of safety fuse.

Uruguay

France's Mitterrand Pays Official Visit

PA091623 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Oct (AFP)—French President Francois Mitterrand arrived today in Montevideo on an official 26-hour visit to Uruguay. This is the second leg of his current tour of South America, which began in Argentina.

The French head of state arrived at the Carrasco International Airport at 1258 (1558 GMT). His Uruguayan counterpart Julio Maria Sanguinetti, his cabinet, and the commanders of the three Armed Forces welcomed him with full honors.

Addresses Congress

PY100149 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand, addressing a joint session of Congress, said the word democracy is not a word without meaning to the Uruguayan people, for they know its cost.

Mitterrand said there are very few countries in the world that have strived so hard to maintain democracy and later to recover it.

The French president said that as soon as democracy is reinstated other problems surface, such as economic and social development problems.

Regarding the foreign debt problem, he stated he believes the wealthy and industrialized countries must undertake their responsibility and voice their solidarity with the developing countries.

He said he believes Uruguay is a nation capable of making itself heard, and that its voice will be heard.

In one part of his address, President Mitterrand stated:

[Begin recording in French with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish] Democracy for you, ladies and gentlemen, is not a word without meaning. You are perfectly aware of the cost of this word; in the first place, because there are very few countries in the world that have strived for democracy with such perseverance as Uruguay; in the second place, because you have managed to recover democracy from those who turned their backs on your traditions in the belief they could impose on the Uruguayan people a regime the people did not want.

It should be recalled that there is nothing more legitimate than the right to vote; that there cannot be an authentic democracy without a representative pluralist system; and that respect for human rights, above all, grants nations the moral strength to act in the international arena.

The Uruguayan people, as well as many others, know perfectly well that as soon as democracy is restored other challenges appear. As soon as the struggle for political liberties is won, acute economic recovery and social development problems appear. But I am aware of Uruguay's determination to overcome these difficulties and win the battle.

Development alone is not enough to guarantee democracy. But democracy without development is nothing but an illusion, a way of deceiving the hopes of the people. [end recording]

Meets With Sanguinetti

PY100237 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] During the private meeting held today with his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand, President Julio Maria Sanguinetti explained the Latin American countries' stance regarding foreign debt and trade and demanded the modification of the international trade system, which not only poses difficulties but undermines the economies of developing countries.

Uruguayan Government sources stated that the 40-minute meeting held at the Libertad building took place in a cordial and easygoing atmosphere, and that it served to discuss subjects referring to international economy and trade, the implementation of protectionist measures on trade, and the foreign debt in the light of the recent IMF meeting. President Sanguinetti reportedly found his French counterpart to be understanding regarding the subjects discussed.

The two presidents also discussed all issues related to bilateral relations, and the French Government's determination to cooperate in the economic, financial, cultural, and scientific fields was reasserted. In this regard it was agreed that the French Government will participate directly with financial aid, materials, and technicians in the program involving theaters and the official Radio-Television and Shows Service [Servicio Official de Radio-Television y Espectaculos—SODRE].

Government sources did not dismiss the possibility that the ministers who have also been meeting might issue a communique tomorrow, although it would not represent an official commitment.

Sanguinetti Requests Support

PY101756 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1456 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Oct (EFE)—Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has asked his French colleague, Francois Mitterrand, for support in modifying the current structure of world trade, which, he said, "affects and erodes the economies of developing countries."

This request was made during the private meeting the two presidents held on 9 October.

Mitterrand arrived on 9 October in Montevideo for an official visit. This is the second time a French president has visited Uruguay, and today he will travel to Lima, Peru, the third and last stop on his South American trip, which began in Argentina.

According to official spokesmen, the meeting was "cordial and free-flowing," and Sanguinetti's request was "understood" by Mitterrand.

Protectionism in world trade, and the foreign debt were also topics that were discussed during the meeting.

The spokesmen stressed the "importance" of the understanding and France's eventual support for the economic situation in Latin American countries, because France is a member of the Group of Seven, the most industrialized countries of the Western World and of the Paris Club, an organization of creditors to Uruguay and other Latin American countries.

The spokesman added that France has committed itself to cooperating "more osely" with Uruguay in economic, financial, cultural and scientific matters.

On Mitterrand's arrival at the Libertad building (the seat of the Uruguayan presidency), students from the Republic of France school and the French Lyceum sang La Marseillaise and waved Uruguayan and French flags.

The French president, his wife, and an entourage of more than 300 persons, including 3 ministers of state, will conclude their 26-hour official visit today.

Mitterrand Leaves for Peru

PY102033 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1952 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Oct (EFE)—French President Francois Mitterrand today ended his 26-hour official visit to Uruguay and left for Peru, the third and last leg of his Latin American tour, which started in Argentina.

At Carrasco International Airport Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and all his ministers bade farewell to Mitterrand, his wife Danielle Gouze, and his entourage of some 300 people, including three ministers.

The Air France Concorde took off at 1535, 35 minutes behind schedule.

This was the second official visit by a French president to Uruguay. The first was made by Charles de Gaulle on 9 October 1964.

During his visit, Mitterrand met with Sanguinetti, delivered a speech before a joint session of Congress, and received the keys to the city of Montevideo.

The French president announced that his country will cooperate with Uruguay "more closely" in the fields of economy, finances, culture, and science.

Suriname

Terrorists Attack Army Chief's Column

FL092132 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] A military column on its way to Pokigron was attacked yesterday by a group of about 25 terrorists. The column, which was commanded by chief of staff of the National Army, Commander Ivan Graanoogst, was escorting a delegation among whom were four Dutch journalists who wanted to have first-hand knowledge on rumors of the slaughtering of villagers.

During the attack, four civilians and three soldiers were slightly wounded.

It is not known how many terrorists were wounded but at least one white mercenary was seen fighting alongside them.

Immediately after the attack, the Army started mopping-up operations in the area. The operations were directed by Chief of Staff Graanoogst and the commander of the Operations Department of the Army, Major [name indistinct].

Inter-American Human Rights Group Arrives

FL061815 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 06 Oct 87

[Text] The visit of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission must be seen in the framework of the open character of the Suriname Government, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning.

The commission, which is headed by Dr (David Padilla), has expressed a wish to investigate alleged violations of human rights in Suriname, and the government has reacted positively, said the Information Section of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission arrived in Suriname early this morning and not yesterday as it was inadvertently reported. The delegation will, among others, talk with government leader Desi Bouterse and Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch while areas where terrorist activities are taking place will also be visited. The commission leaves Suriname on Friday.

Finds Violations

FL092116 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] The Inter-American Human Rights Commission ended its 3-day investigation of the violation of human rights in our country yesterday with a press conference.

Head of the delegation, (Oliver Jepman), said last night that although steps are being taken to restore democracy, the commission has indications that individual human rights are still being violated. (Jepman) said that this occurs on a scale which would be alarming if (?proved) conclusively.

The OAS Human Rights Commission talked with some 40 (?civilians), 70 prisoners, and representatives of the government, political organizations, trade unions, industry organizations, and the labor movement.

According to the commission, prisoners are being held without charges being made against them and without legal representation. The human rights delegation has requested the government inspect the records to immediately [words indistinct]. The delegation, which arrived in Suriname on Tuesday, left today.

Criticism of Draft Constitution Cited

PM121357 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Sep 87 p 2

[Hans Buddingh report: "Growing Doubts About Suriname's Referendum"]

[Text] The Hague/Paramaribo, 26 Sep—Will the 30 September referendum on the new constitution bring democracy any closer in Suriname?

It looks as if doubts have grown now that the date of the referendum is approaching.

The influential Committee of Christian Churches (CCK), in which the Evangelical Moravian Brethren (EBG) and the Roman Catholic Church, among others, are united, recently passed some very critical comments about the draft constitution. According to the CCK the draft misses the essence of a democratic constitutional state because the Army retains some political and judicial power. The CCK did not, however, give any advice as to how people should vote in the referendum. But from the comments, signed by Bishop A. Zichem and Rev. T. Darnoud of the EBG, it is clear that the draft constitution is not acceptable to the Surinamese churches in its present form.

The CCK's criticism is shared by large groups in Suriname. Even within the "old" political parties—the NPS [Suriname National Party], the VHP [Progressive Reformed Party], and the KTPI [Indonesian Peasants' Party]—which were themselves involved in drafting the constitution, there are many who take the view that the draft does exhibit some shortcomings. But for these three ethnically oriented parties, which are working together in the Front for Democracy and Development, a more important consideration is that the referendum will lead to free national and regional elections in November. A prominent politician states: "The constitution is like a clanking car. However, it runs well enough and gets us to the destination, that is, the elections. After that we will be able to repair the car."

According to the 186-article constitution Suriname will have a presidential system in which the president will hold the executive power. A directly elected 51-deputy National Assembly will be the "highest body" of the state. Legislative power will be jointly in the hands of the National Assembly and the government. The government will be formed by the president, the vice president and the council of ministers.

Then there is a Council of State under the chairmanship of the president. This council will consist of representatives of the political parties in the National Assembly, the united trade union movement, employers' organizations, and the National Army. The method of allocating seats on the Council of State will be laid down in law in greater detail at a later date. According to the draft constitution the Council of State will maintain surveillance of the "correct implementation" by the government of the decisions of the National Assembly. The Council of State will be able to suspend decisions by the council of ministers or lower-ranking bodies, when, in the view of the Council of State, these are in conflict with the constitution, the law, or the program of the government. The president will have the power either to approve or overturn the suspended decisions within a month.

The draft constitution also speaks of a National Security Council. This council will be established by the National Assembly in the event of war, the danger of war, a state of siege, or other extraordinary circumstances to be specified in law. The National Security Council is also under the chairmanship of the president. Other members of the eight-member council are the vice president, the chairman of the National Assembly, a representative of the Justice Ministry, a representative of the police, two representatives of the National Army, and one member of the Council of Ministers. The Security Council will safeguard internal and external security and for this will be given special powers that are still to be laid down in law.

The criticism, voiced most clearly by the CCK, is directed at the very strong position of the president and the influence of the military on the administration of the state. As a result of this there is the threat of an "undermining" of the National Assembly's ability to function. According to the Surinamese churches the president's powers are so great that he should be elected directly. According to the draft constitution the National Assembly must elect the president by a two-thirds majority for a term of 5 years.

The CCK sees a great danger in the president's powers to proclaim a state of emergency or war. It is true that for this, advance approval from the National Assembly is needed. But this approval is not needed in cases of "force majeure." This, the churches say, is far too vague. The National Security Council would be able to assume power without the National Assembly being able to do anything about it.

The CCK is fairly moderate in its criticism of the shape given to the organs of state. They are "not fully" adequate, because the sovereignty of the people is not given adequate expression. However, the CCK's criticism of the position given to the National Army in the draft constitution is crushing. "This is in total conflict with the most fundamental principles of a democratic constitutional state." This criticism chiefly affects articles 177, 178, and 183. Article 177 elevates the Army to the "military vanguard" of the people which "is also involved in national reconstruction and the liberation of the nation." According to Article 178 the Military Authorities [Militair Gezag] (the Army leadership) also have the task of "guaranteeing the conditions under which the Surinamese people can realize and consolidate

a peaceful transition to a democratic and socially just society." The CCK considers that Article 178 should be dropped because it is in conflict with the principle of democracy.

According to EBG clergyman R. Polanen, former vice chairman of the CCK, the greatest danger lurks in Article 183. According to this article the decrees that have been promulgated since the military takeover in 1980 will remain in force until they are replaced by others. Even if the decrees conflict with the constitution they can remain in force for the life of the National Assembly (5 years). Thereafter the decrees would automatically lose their legal power. According to Polanen, on the basis of these decrees the Military Authorities could continue to exert a very great political influence. "The Military Authorities would continue to retain their totalitarian power," the CCK concludes in its comments.

In "old" political party circles, however, there are those who think that the "clanking car" has been fitted with a few "safety valves." For example, the National Assembly can decide to hold a referendum by a two-thirds majority. According to the "old" politician cited above, the National Assembly is free to ask the people whether the president should resign. However, the draft constitution contains no procedure for the removal of a president. Article 90 simply says that the president "is responsible to the National Assembly."

According to the "old" politician, the position of the military in the constitution is indeed a "weak point." But during its life the National Assembly can amend legislation and as a result invalidate the military decrees. "In particular we will rescind the decrees which are in fundamental conflict with the constitution within 2 months," this prominent politician said. Will the military not block this? "We do not know. That is when it will become apparent whether there is any real democracy." In addition under Article 83 the National Assembly can change the constitution by a two-thirds majority. The "old" political parties are assuming that in the elections they will achieve this two-thirds majority.

Rev Polanen is less confident about the possibility of neutralizing the military power factor. He has pointed out that despite past promises the government has blocked the inclusion of proposed changes (like those from the CCK) in the draft constitution. Remarks by Army Captain Olfers after the three "old" parties' recent mass meeting, which was attended by more than 60,000 people, have reinforced his doubts. On behalf of a group of officers Olfers said last month that he would let people see "who is boss in Suriname." And Army leader Bouterse has already hinted that there can be no suggestion of constitutional changes by the National Assembly. Polanen: "Perhaps I am too pessimistic, but I do not rule out a new coup after the elections."

The growing skepticism about the democratization process has toned down expectations about the outcome of the referendum. "I think that a good 60 percent will say 'yes' to the constitution. Turnout will be over 50 percent," the prominent politician said. "But a few months ago I would have dared to mention higher figures. The recent criticism—from the Netherlands too—will not be without effect." He admitted that Suriname is taking a leap in the dark. "But he who does not dive, will never find a pearl."

Political Parties Register for Elections

FL092045 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] The four political parties which hadn't yet registered have finally done so. The Party for Brotherhood and Unity in Politics, (PAT); the Suriname Labor Party, (SVA); the Pendawa Lima section headed by [name indistinct], which is associated with the KTPI [Indonesian Peasants' Party]; and the Progressive Workers and Farmers Union, PALU, yesterday showed up at the elections office before the 3:00 deadline.

With this, all ten political parties which enrolled on October 5th and 6th last may contest the election.

Tomorrow, the elections office will announce whether all the parties have met the conditions to participate in the election.